

Ministry

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Relating to the Farm, the Garden, and the Household.

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The Farm.

Shorthorns around Clinton.

MR. EDITOR:—Having a few weeks since made a visit to Lenawee County, I improve this opportunity of giving a description of the stock and crops. Corn on the low lands has been severely injured by the cool weather and heavy rains, so that many pieces which bid fair in July will not be half a crop, and some are an entire failure. At Clinton, I called on Mr. E. Smith; found him busy haying on his marsh meadow, of which you gave a description in a former number. The meadow now contains 110 acres of thoroughly drained land. Here I saw the Buckeye machine doing its work with the utmost facility, though a heavy rain had fallen two days previous. The burden of grass was very great; from two to four tons per acre. The hands had cut and stacked a little less than an acre, and good judges estimate it to weigh four tons. The marsh adjoining this above was covered with water some six inches deep, and a large portion of it was covered with willows and bogs. Mr. S. pointed out twenty acres which he plowed and seeded to timothy and redtop. It had borne a fine crop of grass. Hence it has become a fixed fact that the wettest marshes can be improved. This meadow lies 3½ miles northwest of Clinton, and is worth at least 50 dollars per acre. It was purchased only a few years since for a mere trifle. Truly "the earth hath treasures unmeasured and untold."

On Mr. Smith's farm, two miles south of Clinton, I saw his herd of "Shorthorns." It numbers about 30 head; ten or twelve are thorough bred, the remainder are grades. Among the cows there was one of the Belknap stock. She is a very evenly developed animal. Bellflower and Red Jacket, (of the herd of S. Ely,) and Bellflower's yearling and two-year-old heifers are all doing well. Three or four cows from Ohio and Kentucky, also have the appearance of being good breeders and milkers. He had 10 head of yearling steers, and as many calves, all by Duke, (a bull owned by S. P. Chapman, of Clockville, N. Y. He was by imp. Halton,) all of which promise well. Two bull calves; one of the Belknap cow and one of Bellflower, have the appearance of making valuable animals. Two of the heifer calves are also very fine. Mr. S. was obliged to beef Duke last spring in consequence of a wen on his jaw. He has left much valuable young stock in that vicinity. Mr. Smith has purchased Chimborazo,

a full brother to Knickerbocker, a first prize bull at Chicago. They are by Colonel, 350 A. H. Book, out of Ellen Wood, by Comet, 360. He is two years old, was bred by W. M. Chamberlain, Clark Co., Ohio; is a rich roan, has a fine head and horns, a well set neck and shoulders, a broad level back, and has a finely developed hind quarter, is a first-class animal, and is a great acquisition to the State.

Mr. Smith, after visiting many of the best herds in the United States, has, with much care and good judgment, selected a few animals, and with regard to color, compactness, early maturity, handling, milking, and beef qualities combined, has a foundation for one of the best herds in the State. On Mr. Briggs' farm near Clinton, we saw his prize cow Miss Kerr, and bull calf, Lady Wellington 4th, her yearling heifer, and heifer calf. They are animals of much promise. Deacon Wells' prize heifer Beauty and calf, are in prime condition. Mr. Volney Chapman, of Manchester, has purchased four cows and heifers from Ohio. One of the cows and a yearling heifer are hard to beat. At Captain Palmers, in Norvell, we saw Lady White Jacket, her yearling heifer and bull calf, all roan and looking remarkably well. With the superior cattle in the vicinity of Clinton, Manchester and Norvell, we may expect to see marked improvement made in the stock and many choice animals brought forward to our fairs. But knowing that all overwrought descriptions, besides being untrue, are finally detrimental. We content ourselves with giving a fair description of the stock, and leave the self-assumed duty of bestowing the meed of "Honor to whom honor is due," to men of experience and mature judgment.

Respectfully yours,
HIAL P. SLY.

Plymouth, Sept. 24th, 1860.

Seedling Potatoes—Races of Vegetables.

Notes of a paper read at the Royal Dublin Society, by D. Moore, M. R. L. A., &c., Curator of the Botanic Garden.

Mr. Moore observed that a very general idea prevailed during the first year of the potato disease, that it was consequent on the old stock having become worn out, which led many to suppose that a fresh stock raised from seed with new blood in them would either be wholly exempt from the malady, or be only attacked in a mitigate form. Others did not believe in that theory, and grew seedlings for experiment to disprove it. This led to the cultivation of a great variety of seedlings by both parties. J. Anderson, Esq., Fermoy, County of Cork, had sent as many as 115 kinds, marked as distinct varieties by him, to the Botanic Garden, in 1854, which he alleged were proof against the disease; but on their being subjected to trial they were found fully as liable to be attacked as the old stock. Mr. Moore even went beyond the idea of seedlings from the old stock, and had some of the original tubers brought from South America, which, although planted apart from any other kind of Potatoes, were attacked early and virulently the first year after they arrived. Thus he believed he had fully negated the theory of the disease being consequent on a worn-out stock, and in doing so he had arrived at other results of much more information to the public. This cultivation of seedlings had been continued in the Botanic Garden more for the purpose of trying whether as they advanced in age they would become better able to resist the disease than anything else, as they appeared worthless to grow as general crops. During the first years they were soft and waxy, the skins did not burst on boiling, besides they had a wild unpleasant taste, which he believed was the case with all seedlings at first. The waxy soft state of the young tubers, he considered was owing to the starch granules not being well developed in the cells, as can easily be seen by subjecting a sufficiently thin section of a seedling Potato during the first years of its growth to investigation under the microscope, and one from a well matured tuber of an old sort. In the former the cells will be found filled with small granules of soft mucilaginous matter, with only few starch granules, which are small; whereas, in the latter, if it be well

ripened, the starch granules are large and fully developed, as well as numerous in the mass. As the cultivation went on, the crop was found to improve every subsequent year in quantity, quality, and distinctiveness. Out of two hundred sorts, fifty-four of the best were selected, which had been under experiment for ten years, and, although so worthless at first, were now fully as good as some of the best of the old sorts, and could be safely grown as general crops. This was the most important fact he had to state in connection with this subject, because it went far to account for the failure and abandonment of growing seedlings by most people, as well as for his success. All seedlings are comparatively useless at first, and it requires a long period of careful and judicious management to bring them to perfection; and the chemical constituents continue to develop gradually and slowly, and it was only when they were thus perfected that the full value of any kind could be ascertained. On further remarking on this matter, Mr. Moore stated, that, although fifty kinds and upwards of new varieties had been cultivated in the Botanic Garden, he doubted whether much good had been done to agriculture in consequence. None of them yet exceeded the best old sorts, though some were very prolific, and grew with such vigor as to show that there was something in the new blood after all. The reason of failures, he believed, was chiefly owing to those who raised the seedlings not understanding what they really sought to obtain, nor endeavoring to get good results according to physiological laws. None of our root crops, he considered, were more subject to our control than the Potato, and it only required the operator to conduct his experiments on sound principles to insure success. For the most part those who raised seedling Potatoes collected the apples from any sort which happened to ripen them, and should any good result follow it was only a matter of chance. This is not the way to go to work, as he endeavored to instance by showing that varieties of a species, in sportive plants like the Potato, did not come true from seed, so as to resemble the parent variety from which the seeds were taken. As an example of this, he stated that if a hundred seedlings were raised from the well-known *Kemp* Potato, probably not more than one-third, if so many, would bear the slightest resemblance to the *Kemp*. Some would, probably, be red skinned, be long or oval-formed, have different colored blossoms and so on, departing from the parent plant. Yet a few would very likely resemble the parent very closely, and improve on the good qualities it possessed. But, supposing another case for example, that *Red-nosed Kidney* Potatoes and *Kemps* were growing near each other, and the operator knowing enough of the organs of plants and the functions they perform so as to enable him to fecundate the blossoms of the one with the pollen of the other, a cross would be the result, and, probably, more than half the offspring would be intermediate between the two parents. In this way we act in strict accordance with physiological laws, which are almost certain to produce the object sought for.

He would not follow the Potato farther, but would make some observations on other kinds of agricultural produce, of which such splendid examples had been exhibited before the Royal Dublin Society. To those who studied this subject so as to comprehend it fully, it must appear a very remarkable circumstance how few species of plants are capable of being cultivated in this country, or even in any other part of the world with which we are yet acquainted. Upwards of 200,000 species of plants are already known to inhabit the globe, out of which not more than 100 distinct species are under cultivation extensively. In this country not more than a quarter that number, if the grasses be excepted, which must be given as mixtures, and these only belong to a few families. Our farm crops, at the present time, consist of varieties of species most of which have been obtained within the last half century. They are new creations, according to the language of modern philosophers, which have been brought about in some of the ways he

had already hinted at, either by hybridising, cross breeding, or by selection of individuals departing from the typical species. After explaining the meaning of those terms, by reference to a fine set of diagrams containing figures of the principal kinds of our domesticated vegetables, he went on to say that both botanists and practical agriculturists must be astounded to think how true many of those varieties hold when carefully cultivated apart from other varieties of the same species. Yet there is a constant tendency of some individuals out of any batch of seedlings to revert back to the original type. He instanced the Cauliflower as an extreme variety of the Cabbage, and said that every gardener must have observed in a bed of seedling Cauliflower plants some individuals differ from the mass, and bear a closer resemblance to flat Dutch or Broccoli. Those were called in vulgar parlance "rogues" and generally eradicated. They were, however, rogues of no small importance to the experimental physiologist, because they showed a tendency to revert back to the original type; and he believed that if care were taken to breed back as well as it was taken to improve on qualities, the Cauliflower might, in a few generations, be brought to resemble the pure type of the species. This led him to think that however learned, able, and ingenious Mr. Darwin's reasonings were, in his lately published work on the "Origin of Species," he was yet wanting in practical knowledge on some of those subjects. We have ample evidence of progressive development, but we also see a tendency to retrograde. Although many of the originals of our agricultural and horticultural plants be not certainly known at present, they may have perished before what are known as the historical ages, and yet their offspring still show a tendency to revert back to them. The Carrot was instanced as the improvement of a race by selection in the first instance, and afterwards by cross-breeding, some of the varieties being what are termed mongrels—i. e., the offspring of two distinct varieties of the same species. Some of the varieties of Turnips were also instanced as hybrids or mules—i. e., the offspring between two distinct species, as the Swedish Turnip and any of the other sorts now considered. The former had its origin in the wild *Brassica campestris*, a worthless weed; and the latter in *Brassica napus*, another useless weed. It has been, by artificial processes and the care bestowed on this valuable crop by man, that the varieties have attained to their present state of perfection.—*Dublin Agricultural Review*.

The Importance of Draining Illustrated.

By draining we mean the removal, by whatever means, of surplus water from any portion where its presence would be inimical to the growth, on or in the soil, of cultivated plants. And certainly not within the last decade, perhaps never before, have we had so extensive and comprehensive illustrations of the beneficial effects of the excess of water usually found in many situations, having been drained off or discharged, as within the last eighteen months. Nature, without even the aid of the "natural" (her own) sciences, who, notwithstanding the perverse illusions and insinuations of certain nervous personages—(bachelors we must suppose)—about "nude-ness" and "decency"—nature, who should receive oblations of admiration and gratitude, rather than querulous scoffs, and is always more beautifully and appropriately habilitated than any Solomon of them all—has this season almost exceeded herself, and certainly done more than was supposed to be possible, in proving the force and virtue of a condition of soil where air can freely penetrate, instead of water saturating and stagnating. Let us particularize a few instances.

In Wisconsin, Illinois and many other places in the northwest, the drouth of last summer so effectually drained large tracts—from scores to thousands of acres—of ordinarily wet marsh, that never heretofore have contributed to the subsistence of farm stock, that the subsoil of muck, sand, and clay, seems to have been fully depleted of the water which has usually surcharged it. The aridity which accomplished this seems to have done its work semi-permanently, for the same wet marshes are as dry this season as they

were last, and have borne the heaviest growth of grass, which has added thousands of acres to the area of mowable lands. So much is therefore to be credited to the influence of drainage, even though nature thus illustrated an important principle.

On very many farms in most of the States, quicksands, quagmires, sloughs, "mud holes," &c., more or less abundant, to the frequent inconvenience and chagrin of every good farmer. In my vicinity, and doubtless wherever the conditions are similar, and where the drouth prevailed, these blotches on the face of the farm, were last season, and up to the present, so completely drained, that as good, and in many instances, better crops have grown upon them, than in any previous year. Indeed there have been raised good, in many situations heavy crops, on ground that always before has yielded little or nothing, which results from subsoil drainage.

And to this it must be added, that not only have the crops so raised been good, but they have ripened and been harvested at the same time with other parts of the crop, while heretofore a very poor product has been later than the bulk of the field, thus causing more trouble than it was usually worth. Thus drainage has not only made these practically barren places productive, but it has made them much earlier also; saving the inconvenience of two seasons of harvesting, and perhaps planting, when time only sufficient for one, and thus increasing the efficiency and economy of cultivation. This obviously is an important effect of drainage.

The larger growth of wheat straw this season, and the comparatively uniform temperature which has saved the crop from rust or mildew, are doubtless in part due to the cooling and qualifying effects of a free circulation of air to a lower depth than usual in the soil, and such circulation, which must have taken place, is due to the drainage of the surface and subsoil by the force of unprecedented drouth; so that natural drainage benefitted the wheat crop even.

Recently the fact of a large growth of corn or stalk being made in comparatively cool weather, was noticed as an apparent paradox. But the inconsistency is merely apparent, not real. For though the ground has been cooler above ground, it has been warmer beneath the surface, because there was much less water below to keep the roots—their sap, also, of course—and the surface soil cool by excessive evaporation, and this, I take it, has been an influential cause of so large a growth of stalk being made, when the atmosphere itself has been comparatively cool. Such valuable results from having a free circulation of air to a sufficient depth to ensure such heavy growth, tell powerfully in favor of effective drainage, and when rains again saturate these some time waste places, such facts and their lesson ought not to be lost sight of, or disregarded, and where permanent profits are more valued than temporary success, will be effectively considered.

In addition we must notice the immense and unequalled corn crop on the mucky soils and low wet bottom lands of Illinois, as affording the fullest evidence of the effect and value of drainage. A large proportion of these lands have usually been too wet to plant till late, frequently too late, in the spring, and the result has corresponded with the cause—unfavorable condition and imperfect crops. But the drouth of 1859 pretty thoroughly drained those low soils and rich bottoms to a considerable depth, in consequence of which the air has penetrated and ameliorated them. That these lands have by such means been much improved in productive capacity, is amply established by the standing demonstration of the largest crops that ever were grown upon them, which, to my mind, is the most convincing and conclusive testimony that can be adduced in proof of the fertilizing and economical effect of thorough drainage. Whether to the individual owner or not drainage certainly is highly profitable to the public at large, consumers more particularly. And it must doubtless prove much more profitable to drain—at any rate to the extent that profits will defray the cost—than nine-tenths of the bubble investments that hold out more dazzling and deceptive inducements, but yield much less certain satisfactory and permanently profitable results.—J. W. CLARKE, in *Country Gent*.

Making and Managing Cider.

Although nearly every farmer makes from one to twenty or more barrels of cider yearly, yet few apply to the manufacture any more than a mechanical knowledge, or the following of some routine method descended from father to son, and the consequence is, that not more than one-tenth of the liquor, denominated cider, deserves a name beyond that of poor vinegar.

Cider, when carefully made, with a due knowledge of its properties, becomes a pleasant and healthful drink; far better in its native purity than when manufactured and sold as champagne wine; for be it known, very many thousand bottles of so-called champagne are nothing more than cider re-manufactured. All varieties of apples can be manufactured into cider, yet the properties of a cider and table apple are very different, although sometimes combined in the same fruit. Toughness, dryness and a fibrous flesh, and astringency, are all good properties in a cider apple. Yellow flesh indicates richness and strength; and the heavier the mass, the stronger the cider. Late ripening apples, or those which require to be housed, are not profitable for cider, because of the extra expense of housing; all apples require to be fully ripe and mellow before making up. Apples which fall from the tree fully ripe, make better cider than those which are shaken off the tree. Keeping the fruit under cover from one to three weeks, before making up, increases the strength and flavor of the cider. Care must be taken that the fruit is spread thin and freely exposed to the currents of air, otherwise it will always attract an unpleasant smell, which will affect the taste of the cider. As the fruit becomes ripened and mellow, the juice is reduced in quantity, but increased in weight and lightened in flavor. If, however, they are left too long, and decay commences, the quality is injured by a peculiar musty tone or flavor imparted to the liquor; all decayed or decaying fruits should, therefore, be carefully picked out before grinding. Unripe apples should never be mixed with those fully ripened and mellow; much of the merit of cider depends upon the proper separation of fruit, as we have just stated, and also in selecting colors; those of a rich, yellow tinge in skin being superior to those of a greenish cast; they should never be mixed. Mixing varieties, while it often adds to the value and quality of the cider, must not be done, if any certain quality is sought to be obtained, and a uniform character established by the manufacturer; unless it may be that two distinct varieties are mixed in certain proportions, as two to one, etc., and a quality of cider made which it is desired to have again and again. In such a case, the same mixture must be made, and in like proportions. An astringent, harsh fruit, and a rich, sweet apple will often be found to combine the qualities requisite for the very highest flavor and heaviest body.

Grinding fruit is a very important item in the manufacture of good cider. The whole fruit, pulp, seed, rind and all, should be completely mashed. If the juice of an apple be extracted without bruising the fruit, it will be found thin and defective in richness, compared to the juice of the same apple after being perfectly macerated and left exposed to the influence of the air and light for twenty-four to thirty-six hours. Grinding should, therefore, be very perfect, and the pomace remain for one or two days before making up.

The making up of the cheese for pressing should be performed only upon a clean, sweet platform, and rye straw, free from rust or weeds, used to confine it in place. A gentle pressure should be first given, and the cider from such first running should be barreled by itself, the cheese allowed to stand, say twelve hours, then additional pressure given, from which will be obtained the best quality of liquor; the last running will perhaps be the most clear, but its richness will be found diminished; in other words, the saccharine matter or sugar will be less, and of course the quality inferior. After the last running, or when no more juice of the apple in its pure state can be obtained, the top of the cheese is sometimes taken off and a few pailfuls of water added, when pressure is again applied, and a very inferior quality of liquor obtained, almost entirely destitute of sugar, but often making a tolerable vinegar.

The fermentation may be said to be the completion of the work of making and managing cider, although racking off and bottling are afterwards necessary to bring it to perfection. The time which may elapse after making the cider before fermentation commences, depends both upon the quality and condition of the fruit from which it is made, and the temperature of the weather. If the fruit is only partially ripe and the weather

warm, fermentation often commences within a few hours after expressing the juice; while if the weather is cold and the fruit well ripened, days, or possibly weeks may elapse before fermentation commences. In either case, it is better to place the casks under a shed protected from the sun, but open to a free circulation of air. Leave out the bungs. Have ready a cask with the bung kept in, and as the fermentation goes on, and the froth issues from the bung holes, fill up from day to day from the cask in which the bung has been kept. As soon as the froth ceases to issue from the bung holes, see that the cask is full, then drive in the bungs tightly, leaving open a small vent or spigot for a few days, or until the froth becomes like pure light cream, free from dirty particles, then close all up tight; the less fermentation takes place, the sweeter will be the liquor. Clean, sweet casks must be supplied, and if any tinge of mustiness, slack, some fresh lime in each cask, leaving it from one to two hours. If one operation does not leave the cask fresh and clean, repeat the process, and it is rare that a cask will be found with any tinge of a musty character after a second application of the lime.

Notes on Harvesting in England.

In wet harvests the universal maxim is, never to postpone anything till to-morrow that can be done to-day, always providing for the worst. In such seasons it is often, from first to last, a pitched battle with the weather, the farmer himself being always in the forefront of the fray, storming and in a storm, be it wet or dry. As the eldest son of a good but hard master, we can honestly say it was trying work for growing bones and sinews, when the Grampians began to dance and skip like lambs on a hill, when we got to the headland. But no quarters were given. If the corn was wet in the morning, and you were idle, double work must be done in the afternoon of the day; and if you got early to bed in wet weather, you must get up the sooner to-morrow morning, if dry.

In all cases of this kind, masters and servants, generally speaking, thoroughly understand each other's interests, and accordingly are ready and willing to act together, whenever the golden opportunity occurs. If reapers are allowed to recruit their strength in a wet morning, they will go into it, when the day breaks up, with a spirit and a force which otherwise they would not, and even could not do. And even if they have two or three fine working days together, but are sure of the first wet day to themselves, they will then daily go through an extra quantity of work. What would be the thought of the general, who, under similar circumstances, had not his soldiers fresh and ready for the fight? Just so it is with the farmer in the harvest field. If half the working time is wet, and barely the other half dry, as is often the case, nothing can be more short-sighted than to dabble hands at some dirty jobs during the former period when they have to perform double work during the latter. In a wet harvest always have your hands ready for the onslaught, and never squander a single hour that should be spent directly or indirectly for the harvest.

The second thing in a wet season is, to have the team fresh and ready for their extra work whenever occasion requires. In this case, as in the last, the farmer must look often a long way before him, for if his teams are not prepared to do the extra work within the short time a wet season allows, the upshot need not be told. Night work in carrying is generally avoided in the counties in question, if possible; but we have frequently gone on two days and the intervening night without stopping; and once three days and the two intervening nights, stopped only one hour each night, and when he awoke on the fourth morning and perceived about three acres of stacks in the rain, there was loud murmuring in all corners of the camp, that we were not held on to the previous midnight, so as to have secured the whole. If prepared for it, men and horses will go through a vast amount of work, in such cases, to secure "the fruits of the earth," but not otherwise.

Men and horses ready for work, the next thing for notice is the work itself, "the cutting, stooking, and stacking the corn."

Passing over the reaping machine, the scythe, the reaping hook, and sickle, as implements with which all are now equally familiar, what first engages the attention of the farmer, whichever of the implements he uses for cutting, is to get his corn dry into small sheaves, and loosely tied or bound before the straw is too ripe and broken. There are three reasons for this: first, the sheaves can be more loosely bound, they stand better

in the stook, while they at the same time permit a free circulation of air, the grain being thus less liable to mildew than otherwise; second, they dry sooner when wet through; and third, they are sooner ready for the stack-yard. In each of these cases the practical conclusion is so manifest, that it would be superfluous to advance a single sentence in corroboration of their importance. Large tight-bound sheaves are the curse of a wet harvest, both in the field and stack-yard.

As to the actual size of the sheaf no general rule can be laid down, unless it be—as small as it will stand in the stook. In fine dry seasons the rule, or gauge, for a sheaf in "threaving" (i. e., where reapers are paid for the number of sheaves cut) is twelve inches through; but in wet harvests we never used to allow above the half of this size, and often even less than that—or three small sheaves out of one ordinary one. It is vexatiously teasing to get hands to make such small sheaves; and equally troublesome to get them loosely and properly tied, so as not to be continually breaking in the frequent handling that often takes place afterwards. It is, however, a matter of necessity, in bad weather; for the farmer who successfully attended to this seldom fails to secure his crop without sustaining very much harm, while the reverse is the never-failing misfortune of him who does not.

It is a common saying that "a good bandster—one who can set a stook, and put on the hood-sheaves properly—is worth his weight in gold, in a bad harvest;" and the practice of appointing select hands for stooking only is becoming common, and, for many reasons, merits special consideration in a season like the present, when so much depends upon artistic skill and manipulation in this branch of harvest operations. As in all other subdivisions of labor, it requires a peculiar talent, and a certain amount of experience, to approximate the standard of perfection which a wet season requires; and wherever that talent is found, it is the duty of all interested to appreciate in a practical manner its sterling value.

In wet weather "the stooks" require continual attention to keep them standing right. The extra amount of labor is often very great. This arises, first from the increase of weight, and consequent force of gravitation that takes place when the sheaves get wet, so that if they are not set properly at first, this force continually acting, diverges or sways them farther and farther from their proper position, so that in a night's time they not unfrequently are found lying almost flat to the ground; and second from the smallness of the sheaves, and the least possible number of them in the stook to secure stability; but whatever may be the amount of labor and expense, the sheaves must be kept erect and in position.

Again, it frequently occurs after a long continuance of rain that the ground gets wet under the butts of the sheaves, and that the sheaves themselves get so closely set together, as greatly to retard the process of drying when the weather breaks up. In such cases, when it does break up, all hands are set to shift the stooks on to the dry ground, resetting them so as to let in the draught, but to keep out the rain should it fall before they are fit for carrying; and not unfrequently the sheaves have to be opened, spread out, dried, and rebound before they can be stooked on dry ground, especially when they are made large and tied tight. The object of small loosely-tied sheaves, is to avoid this operation of spreading out and drying, for when the sheaves are large, and tied tight, they swell with the amount of rain absorbed to such a degree, becoming so hard as to render drying in the sheaf impossible.—W. B., in *Farmer's Magazine*.

The Bates Blood.

In noticing the sale of shorthorns of the Waterloo tribe, which took place of Mr. Bolden's herd on the 17th of last July, the *Farmer's Magazine* observes:

"It was a remarkable feature of this sale, that whenever a 'pure Bates' was offered, the bids were as brisk and spirited as the most fastidious auctioneer could wish; whereas, when other blood was introduced into the ring, the offers were comparatively languid, and the auctioneer's exertions correspondingly great. Even the influence of the 3rd Grand Duke's bulling or paternity told with a manifest and unmistakable weight on the bidding; and, notwithstanding the individual merits of 'Prince Imperial,' and the acknowledged excellence and well-deserved celebrity of the Warlaby herd, it must be admitted that it was the Kirkleavington blood that commanded the great eagerness on the part of the buyers, and, consequently, the highest prices."

MICHIGAN STOCK REGISTER.

SHORTHORNS.

Numbers with an "e" following them refer to the English Herdbook—all others refer to the American Herdbook, unless otherwise noted.

No. 140—PRINCE OF WALES. Red and white bull calf. Calved July 26, 1880. Bred by C. H. Rockwood of Genesee, Genesee Co., Michigan. Sire, John Bull, bred by Geo. Wythe, Bigate, Surrey-shire, England; imported by F. E. Sibley of Detroit, Sept. 1st, 1877; his sire Faintly by Lillywick. Dam of John Bull, Dahlia by Locomotive. 1 g. dam Delight by Nelson 4547e. 2 g. dam Dahlia by Milton 8815e. 3 g. dam Lily by Merlin 2802e. 4 g. dam — by Midas 485e. 5 g. dam — by Denton 198e. Dam, Jane Gray 3d, bred by Silas Sly & Sons, Plymouth, Mich.; her sire Lord Byron 661; dam Jane Gray by Regent 2115. 1 g. dam Rose 4th by Marion 100. 2 g. dam Rose 3d by Nero 8195. 3 g. dam Rose 2d by Nelson 2457. 4 g. dam Rose 1st by Consort 2419. 5 g. dam — of the Golden Importation of 1892, of Rensselaer county, N. Y. See Am. Herdbook introduction.

Agriculture in Algiers.

The *Mochaber*, a journal of Algiers, has the following remarks on the progress lately made by the Arabs in agricultural proceedings:—"Great improvements have been realized this year with respect to securing a supply of fodder for the flocks and herds of the natives, who will not now be exposed to the risk of losing their cattle, if the autumn crop of grass, for want of rain, should happen to fail. This spring the superior authorities sent instructions to the local administrations to see that a certain part of the best pasture land should be reserved for hay, which has been done; and fodder sufficient for the cattle during the bad season has been saved. In some places, where water was obtainable for irrigation, the natives have sown artificial grasses and have obtained a good yield. The Arabs, in shearing their sheep, always used a kind of knife which left the wool very uneven and often cut the animal; but recently they have adopted the shears used in France, and many have already acquired considerable skill in handling them. Last May, the Djemmaas of the Beni-Mansour expended 1720 francs in the purchase of French dry and liquid measures, pickaxes, pruning knives and shears, besides other tools. The Kabyles are beginning to apply themselves to the practice of the industrial arts. Oil is one of their staple productions, and last year a Frenchman established an oil-mill among the Beni-Manour, with very simple machinery, it is true, but still far superior to any the Kabyles had. As the Frenchman has since been compelled to leave the country, the Kabyles purchased his plant and formed a company for carrying on the business. The natives have this year been instructed in the use of the scythe, and many have become good mowers. The instrument they have hitherto used is a hook something like a sickle, cutting grass with which is a very slow operation. At Ben Chikao, in the circle of Medea, there is a flock of Merino sheep, introduced expressly for improving the Arab breed. At the annual inspection in the spring it was ascertained that the number of the mixed breed is now 45,899 in the circle of Medea. The great improvement in the wool of the cross breed has induced the Arabs readily to submit to all the regulations the authorities have thought necessary in this matter."

R. A. Alexander's Horse Sale. The sale of horse stock by R. A. Alexander of Woodford, Kentucky, took place on the 22d. The prices obtained are not considered high, and are alleged to have been controlled in some measure by the apprehension of a scarcity of grain which the long drouth at the south has made almost certain. The highest priced mare sold was Sally Ann, fifteen years old, now in foal to Lexington. She was by imported Trustee, and out of an American Eclipse mare; her price was \$475. A bay colt foaled in 1858, by imported Sovereign, out of Miss Trustee, grandam Alice Canaah, brought \$750. Thirty head of trotting mares and colts were sold. The highest price paid for any one animal was for Onaida, a mare grand-daughter of Hill's Black Hawk. Most of this stock was by Edwin Forest and Pilot. The range of prices was from \$35 to \$190. Most of the stock, however, bringing over \$100; some of the colts of 1859 selling for 167 and \$175. These were colts by Pilot, junior.

Improvement in Soap.—The wife of an American agriculturist has been experimenting in soaps, and finds that the addition of three quarters of a pound of borax to a pound of soap, melted without boiling, makes a saving of one half in the cost of soap, and three-fourths the labor in washing, improving the whiteness of the fabrics; besides, the usual caustic effect is thus removed, and the hands are left with a peculiar soft and silky feeling, leaving nothing more to be desired by the most ambitious washerwoman.—*Farmer and Visitor*.

MISCELLANEA.

New Institute of Fine Arts.

This building, which Mr. H. W. Derby, the proprietor of the Dusseldorf Gallery, is erecting on Broadway, immediately opposite Laura Keane's Theatre, is rapidly going on. It comprises a lot thirty-five feet wide by two hundred feet deep. On the first floor is a store occupying the entire length and width, with basement and sub-cellar, and possessing the unusual feature of being unbroken in its width by any columns. The second floor also occupies the entire length and width of the building, and will be used exclusively as a Gallery of Art. To receive the various schools of painting, it will be divided into compartments with octagonal-shaped corners, lit by domed skylights, and communicating with each other by wide open arches, which will present a fine effect in perspective.

The front building, five stories high, runs back only fifty feet from Broadway, and will be occupied by artists' studios, &c., but the second floor forms a continuation of the galleries, which will thus be a total length of two hundred feet. It is Mr. Derby's intention to make this a permanent gallery; far surpassing anything of this kind hitherto seen in this country; for this purpose Mr. Flodsham, a gentleman much esteemed in artistic circles, is now in Europe negotiating with the best artists of England, France and Germany, for a constant supply of first rate productions. The gallery will be thoroughly heated and tastefully decorated. It is expected to be opened in October, and will, doubtless, present the public with a rare artistic display.

The building was designed by Mr. J. R. Hamilton, of 635 Broadway, under whose superintendence it is being built. The front, which is of marble, is Italian, of the Venetian school of architecture. The first floor will have four arched openings, three to the store, and the corner one forming a beautiful entrance leading by a wide stairway to the galleries. Over the entrance doorway is a fine allegorical sculptured frontispiece, intending to typify the peaceful, glorious and cosmopolitan nature of the fine arts.

On the second floor are to be three life-sized caryatides supporting the arches. The central one, already fixed, is Architecture, holding in one hand a square and compass and in the other a roll of paper. On her left will be placed, in a few days, another figure representing Painting; and the third pedestal is to receive that of Sculpture, each with their appropriate emblems. The sculpture is executed by Messrs. Kuhn & Sexton, and, so far, reflects much credit on their skill. The third, fourth and fifth stories are of very simple but chaste design, the centre window in each story being a triplet, and that of the third story having a bold projecting balcony and balustrades. On these three stories the wide spaces between these windows will be relieved by six niches, two to each story, to contain small statues.

Few buildings, even of far greater magnitude, have attracted more general attention, doubtless from the fact of its being the first time in New York in which genuine sculpture has been so prominently and successfully introduced in building decoration. We welcome the example as one worthy of imitation, and the architect in thus gracefully imitating the three sisters—Architecture, Sculpture and Painting—could not have selected for the Union a more appropriate building than an "Institute of Fine Arts." The entire cost of the building will not exceed sixty thousand dollars.—*Evening Post*.

Cure for Hydrophobia.

The *Presse Medicale Belge* states, on the authority of Father Legrand de la Lary, late interpreter to Admiral Ralligault de Genouilly and one of the oldest and most venerable missionaries in Tonquin and Cochin China, that in those countries hydrophobia is cured with complete success by boiling a handful of the leaves of *Datura stramonium*, or thorny apple, in a quart of water until it is reduced one-half, and then administering the potion to the patient all at one time. A violent paroxysm of rage ensues, which lasts but a short time, and the patient is cured in the course of twenty-four hours. For the benefit of our readers we may state that the leaves of the *stramonium* are highly narcotic, and as such are recommended in asthma under the form of cigars, to be smoked as usual; but that the same leaves, taken in large quantities, whether in powder or under the form of a decoction, will produce temporary idiocy. As to its efficacy in confirmed hydrophobia, it seems to be very earnestly recommended by Father Legrand, who declares he has tried it several times, and invariably with success. The great difficulty will, of course, consist in administering the remedy to the patient.—*Spirit of the Times*.

The Garden & Orchard.

The American Pomological Society.

As will be seen by consulting the last FARMER, the President, in his biennial address, recommended that no revision of the lists of fruits recommended for general cultivation be attempted at the present session.

Heretofore the practice of the society has been, to go over this list, and, if any varieties have been found unworthy of a place therein, to strike them off, and, also, at the same time, to add to it (usually from the list of varieties which promise well), such as have been tested and found worthy of this distinction. The society, in accordance with this recommendation, resolved to confine their labors to the list of varieties which promise well. In accordance with this resolution the apple was first taken up, and the list increased by the addition of the following varieties:

Summer Sweet Paradise,	Cannon Pearmain,
Full Wine,	Early Joe,
Willow Twig,	Limer Twig,
Bowman,	Stansell,
White Pippin,	Prior's Red,
Keweenaw Codlin,	Rosale's Janet,
Madden's Black,	Pomme Royal,
Summer Queen,	

The society then proceeded to the discussion of the small fruits; of which the first that came up was the currant. As the list formerly stood, it embraced only

Versaille, Cherry and Fertil de Pailleur.

Of these it was moved to strike the second from the list, which motion was lost by a very close vote, and after considerable discussion upon the merits of the Fertile d'Angers, Striped Currant, Le Hative, Prince Albert, Red Gondolin, White Gondolin, and Imperial Yellow, the last two were added to the list.

The Strawberry next came up for consideration. The list as it previously stood, embraced Genesee, Le Baron, McAvoy's Superior, Scarlet Magistrate, Trollope's Victoria and Walker's Seedling. Triomphe de Gand was placed on this list at the New York meeting in 1858, but, by some error or oversight was not inserted. The only variety added was the Jenny Lind. This discussion is remarkable, for the fact that the varieties most highly praised are of European origin—a circumstance the more remarkable if we reflect that, of the great number of imported varieties heretofore tested in this country, none have proved worthy of cultivation except as curiosities. Triomphe de Gand was especially commended by Rev. Mr. Knox, an extensive grower of this fruit at Pittsburg, Penn., who stated that he had, during the past season, sold large quantities of the fruit of this variety, to go to Cincinnati, at fifty cents per quart. He grows it in hills with thorough culture, and considers it the most profitable variety he cultivates.

The Raspberry came next under consideration. The previous list embraced the Cope, Catawissa, Thunderer and Walker. The additions were two,—the Hornet and the Belle de Fontaine. The Allen was very fully discussed, and was, finally, by a very close vote, placed upon the rejected list. The Purple Cano or American Red was also discussed; a considerable length, and was, by many, held to be a sort of intermediate link between the raspberry and the blackberry, for which reason it failed to get upon the list.

The Blackberry was incidentally discussed, and Mr. Lawton, who has obtained so much notoriety in connection with the new Rochelle Blackberry, introduced a trailing variety called the parsley-leaved or cut-leaved blackberry, with fruit similar to the Lawton.

Mr. Harrison of Penn., also spoke of the Grape Blackberry as very vigorous and prolific, and fine for manufacturing into wine.

The Thornless Blackberry was also spoken of as possessing very few thorns and fewer fruits.

Dr. Warder remarked that in Illinois, Kentucky and other western States, are wild blackberries of excellent quality, even superior to the Lawton and Dorchester, and of various shades of color, black, orange and white.

T. T. LYON.
Plymouth, Sept. 24th, 1860.

A Remedy for Red Spider.

Among the many insect pests that tax the patience of the gardener, perhaps there is none more difficult to manage than the Red Spider, unless we except the curculio. A dry, hot atmosphere is favorable to their propagation, and of course the reverse of this is aimed at, to keep them in check, consequently, continual syringing with the assistance of a little sulphur has been the only remedy within the reach of the cultivator, till the celebrated Gishurst compound made its appearance; this from several reliable accounts has proved effective, but it is too expensive,

to use to the extent that is often found necessary. Many instances might have been noticed the present season around this city, of plum trees loaded with fruit, and completely denuded of their foliage by this troublesome and destructive insect, rendering the crop comparatively worthless, as it is impossible to attain the fine flavor natural to the fruit when the foliage is gone.

The insect is so minute that it is seldom noticed by the casual observer, it may, however, be detected, in a dry, hot time, when the leaves assume a brown rusty appearance; he may be found actively at work on the under side. A small microscope or magnifying glass, is very useful in this case, so that there can be no mistake.

Dr. Alfred Brush of this city has been experimenting in this direction, till at last he has found a remedy that is cheap and effective, and as there is no patent right in the matter, he is willing that all should share the benefit, so it should be as widely known as possible, and here is the receipt: twelve ounces common soft soap; three ounces (by measure) turpentine or camphine, mix well together.—This is for six gallons of water, which must be stirred well together, and applied with a common garden syringe, or the same proportion for any quantity.

It is perhaps scarcely necessary to add that whale oil soap is equally as good, as that was tried in the first place, but the common soft soap answers every purpose.

WILLIAM ADAIR.
Detroit, Sept. 1860.

Out-Door Culture of Violets.

These humble and lowly plants possess a charm that is universally recognised. The bland and agreeable fragrance of their flowers gives them a ready admittance to the cottage of the peasant as well as the palace of the noblest of the land. They are the pleasant offerings of joyous youth to the feeble land of declining age, and they are frequently sent as the expressive symbol of sympathy to distant afflicted friends. The culture of the Violet is so simple that everybody in the possession of a small garden may have an occasional supply of these delightful flowers from the latter end of August to the beginning of May.

The Russian Violet is a very hardy variety, and is the earliest in producing its flowers, which it continues to do for a long period. The plants make a good edging to footpaths, and will grow equally well either exposed to the sun or under the shade of trees, where, however, their roots may have plenty of nourishment. About the middle of April, or as soon as the plants have done flowering, they should be all taken up and separated, selecting the runners of the previous year, if well rooted; but the old plants will do equally well if reduced to small plants and their long roots cut back. The ground should then be deeply dug, and a portion of fresh soil and well decomposed manure added.—The plants should then be planted about ten inches apart. They require to be supplied with water occasionally, to keep them in a growing state during the summer. They will amply repay in the autumn with abundance of flowers the little attention required.

The double purple Violet is a hardy variety, producing its large double blossoms from March until May. Its treatment during summer is the same as that for the Russian; but let no one expect to have flowers in the perfection to which they are capable of attaining without taking the plants up annually, redividing and planting at least ten inches apart. They ought to be planted in various situations and aspects, to keep up a continuous supply.

The tree Violet is a variety of comparatively recent introduction. It is very hardy, an early and free bloomer, and very desirable for out-of-door culture; but no attention should then be paid to its arborescent peculiarity.

The Neapolitan Violet is much more tender than the above varieties, but it will, nevertheless, produce in many situations an abundance of fine flowers out of doors. A dry and sheltered place should be selected for it. The plants should be planted from twelve to sixteen inches apart. The runners should be carefully removed during the summer, except two or three of the earliest from each plant; and these should be pegged down, to keep up a supply for renewal next season.—As they are very subject to mouldiness from damp, every care should be taken to prevent that evil by judiciously removing, when overcrowded, a part of their foliage, and as the winter approaches, all decaying leaves.

There are other varieties, but these may suffice to give a supply of flowers whilst the weather is mild and open during winter, and an abundant supply during spring.—*The Florist.*

Fruit-Drying.

Professor R. T. Brown, of Indianapolis, in the *Ohio Farmer*, gives the following interesting article on Drying Fruit, which we commend to our readers:

The cuticle or rind of all fruits affords a complete protection to the cellular structure from the action of the oxygen of the air, and as soon as this is broken, decomposition ensues from atmospheric exposure. Fruits that separate from the tree, leaving the stem attached to the twig, rot soon, as the separation of the stem from the fruit leaves the point of attachment exposed; and as all the nutrient vessels terminate at the stem, they now become so many open tubes to convey the destroyer (oxygen) to all parts of the fruit. To keep fruits in a fresh condition, care must be taken to preserve the stem adhering to the fruit; and if it is desirable to keep it long, the fresh-cut stem should be immediately dipped in melted sealing wax. But with all this precaution, but few fruits can be kept long after they have reached maturity. Fruit may be kept for an indefinite period. 1. By thorough drying. 2. By exclusion from the air in cans. 3. By thorough freezing. We shall consider these several methods in their order:

1. *Drying Fruit.*—This consists of an evaporation of the water from fruit at a temperature below that which will destroy the organic structure of the body. The primitive method of effecting this, was to expose the fruit, divided into small pieces, to the direct rays of the sun, until it attained the requisite degree of dryness. The feeble and fickle character of our autumn sunshine, in this latitude, is sufficient assurance that this method is only applicable where fruit is dried on a very limited scale. The immediate successor of this, was the dry-kiln, consisting of a simple or complex furnace, formed by one or more arches, with a smooth surface above, made by a coat of well-tempered clay, suffered to dry slowly, to prevent cracking. On this surface the prepared fruit was placed piece by piece, while a slow fire was kept up in the furnace, so as to maintain the requisite temperature. But in practice, it is found to be a very difficult matter to keep the heat of the kiln uniformly at the proper point. Altogether, the fruit-kiln may be regarded as rather a clumsy device, and in all districts where fruit drying has become a regular business, it has been superseded by the

Dry-house.—This consists essentially of a tight chamber with an aperture below, to admit fresh air, and one above for the escape of that which has received its charge of vapor from the drying fruit. The size, shape and method of heating the chamber, as well as the material of which it is constructed, will be governed by the circumstances or whim of the owner. A model dry-house, as used in one of the large fruit-raising counties of this State, has this description:—It is built of brick; one story high, about thirty feet long, and fifteen feet wide, divided into two square rooms, of equal dimensions. One is used for cutting and preparing the fruit, and is called the paring-room. The other the drying-room, is without windows, and has a door communicating with the paring room, a ventilator above, and one in the base of the room, both governed by registers, capable of closing them at pleasure. Around the walls are arranged a series of shelf-frames for receiving the fruit baskets. These are about two feet wide, and four feet long; the insides are made of thin boards, and the bottoms of basket splits, or willow work. The baskets are arranged in tiers above each other, with a space of eighteen or twenty inches between each, and are placed about four inches from the wall, so as to admit of an ascending current of air outside of the baskets. In the centre of the room, stands a simple box stove, capable of receiving wood three feet long. To economize heat, a sheet iron drum is placed above this, through which the products of combustion must pass in their escape. A thermometer, to regulate the temperature by, completes the furniture of this apartment.—The fruit properly prepared, is placed on the baskets in the paring-room, and these returned to their shelves every morning. The temperature kept at about 180 degrees F., with a free admission and exit of air, will complete the drying of one filling in twenty-four hours. If the upper tier of baskets dries faster than the lower ones, it will be necessary occasionally to exchange them. No difficulty will be experienced in entering the room for a short time, to keep up the fire, or to attend to the fruit.

Several advantages are gained by this arrangement. By maintaining a uniformly high temperature, we escape the partial fermentation which always takes place in fruits dried in a low temperature; while, on the other hand, we obviate the liability of having

scorched fruit, so common in that dried in kilns. After removing the fruit from the baskets, it should be put into sacks, well tied and secured from flies or other insects. These may remain on the drying-room floor until they are thoroughly dry, after which they may be kept in the sacks, or put into flour barrels, lined with paper on the inside, and sent to market. Fruit dried and put up in this manner, may be kept an indefinite length of time, secure from the depredation of insects, or destruction from any other cause.—Peaches must be dried in their season; but apples may be kept until late in the fall, or even till winter, with advantage. Winter dried apples are worth twenty-five per cent more than fall dried ones.

Green-House Orchids.

There are many lovers of plants that would very much like to grow orchids, but object to them because the notion is presented to their minds that they all require a great heat and peculiar treatment very difficult to understand and put into practice. It is quite true that Orchids from the West and East Indies, or at least the greater part of them, will not thrive well without a high temperature well saturated with moisture when growing; but it is no less equally true that there are a considerable number from more temperate climates that will thrive well in an ordinary greenhouse—that is, in a temperature averaging in winter from 40 deg. to 45 deg., and in summer from 55 deg. to 65 deg.—a temperature easily attained during the last season without any artificial heat whatever.

Any amateur, then, in possession of a greenhouse may, without any doubt of success, begin to collect and cultivate these most singular and beautiful plants; and in order that such cultivators may have some idea how to proceed, I have thought it advisable to write a few papers on their culture, and shall give a list of the species that will bear what I call a greenhouse treatment. The readers of the *Cottage Gardener* from its commencement are aware, no doubt, that I have written largely on the culture of the Indian species, and as my remarks on that subject have met with general approbation, I trust the following will also be acceptable, and lead many to try to grow Orchids of a more temperate climate.

In order to be better understood, I shall describe the right kind of house for them, then the soils they require, then potting, putting some on blocks, others in baskets, watering, summer treatment, winter treatment, insects; and, lastly, an alphabetical list of genera in group that I know will grow in such a house.

THE HOUSE.—Any one having a common greenhouse may begin to collect a few species and grow them amongst the ordinary plants—such as Camellias, Azaleas, Pelargoniums, and New Holland plants; but when the collection has become extensive, then I would recommend them to be cultivated in a house of the same temperature, entirely by themselves. The best cultivators who have the means, always grow every large tribe of plants separately—such, for instance, as Heaths, Roses, Camellias, &c., and thus succeed much better than by mixing them indiscriminately together. This is a good method, and holds true also about Orchids from mild climates. Therefore, I recommend a house devoted to them alone where it is convenient or possible. The form of the house does not much signify, though in order to thoroughly enjoy every plant, a span-roof is the most suitable form. I would let it run from east to west, so that the one side will have all the morning sun, and the other all the afternoon sun. Glass sides are not indispensable, provided the angle is rather sharp—say 33 deg. or 35 deg. A flatish roof is objectionable on account of drip. A stage of corresponding form to the roof should be in the centre, and a broad shelf next the front will be useful for low-growing plants, or for such that are deciduous. This shelf will be a suitable habitation when they are at rest. The house may either be heated with an ordinary flue covered in with dish tiles or flags, or, with what is better, hot-water pipes, with troughs to hold water fixed upon them.

Contrivances for giving air should be provided abundantly, both for letting in large supplies of fresh air, and for letting the overheated air escape out at the highest part of the roof. That part may be made with a board a foot or more broad. At intervals of a foot apart, the board should be cut into long squares, and each of these hinged at one side, and a rack at the other. A long iron rod connected by a lever with each of these hinged pieces, should be so contrived as to turn round by a wheel and pinion at one end. By turning this each hinged piece will rise and thus give air and let out the heated air

when necessary. To admit fresh air at the bottom of the house, I have always found sliding panels in the wall the most convenient. These are made by first fixing a frame of wood in the bricks, and allowing it to project out sufficiently to allow the panel or shutter to slide in a groove cut in the frame outside the wall. The openings in the wall opposite the panels should be level with the pipes or flues. The air then becomes warm in passing over the heated surface, and is more beneficial to the plants. These contrivances of course apply to a house devoted entirely to temperate-loving Orchids, and approximating means should be adopted where possible to a greenhouse where other kinds of plants besides Orchids are grown. In such a house Orchids will do well, if every other point of culture is properly attended to.

SOIL.—There are two classes of Orchids distinguished by the terms *epiphytal* and *terrestrial*—that is, the first class grows on trees, and the second in the ground.

Epiphytal Orchids require a compost of moss, fibry peat, charcoal, and broken pots. The best sort of moss is sphagnum, a white kind that grows in swampy places. Fibry peat may be got from a dry common where Heath and the common Brake abound. The moss should be chopped small, and the peat broken into small pieces, and the fine particles sifted out; what remains in the sieve is that which must be used for Orchids. The moss and peat in equal parts, two of each, and one of broken charcoal, and one of broken pots, the whole well mixed together in a moderately dry state.

For ground or terrestrial Orchids, chalky loam, sandy peat, and leaf mould, in equal parts, are a good compost, though some thrive well in strong loam; and for others an addition of caky, dry cowdung should be used. In my list, I shall mention such as require these peculiar soils. The different materials for the various composts ought to be obtained in the summer months, and laid up ready for use in some place sheltered from excessive rains.

POTTING.—The season for this operation is later than for stove Orchids, because they do not start so early into growth. That is the criterion to guide the cultivator. He must observe when the plants are beginning to grow and then pot them. A wide rather shallow pot for epiphytal Orchids is the best, and if ordered at the pottery costs no more than an ordinary pot. For ground Orchids, the common-shaped pot is the best. If old pots are used they should be scrubbed quite clean, and allowed to become dry before using. New pots fresh from the pottery should be put in water for an hour or two, then allowed to become dry before using. For Orchids that grow on trees, the pots should be half filled with drainage. Over the drainage place a layer of moss and charcoal. Let the size of the pots be in proportion to the plants.—Having got ready the pot, then take the plant and turn it out of its pot, and pick away all the old stuff and drainage. If it does not come out easily, it is very likely prevented doing so by the roots adhering to the side.—If so, pass a thin, long-bladed knife carefully between the root and the pot. If that cannot be done without injuring the root, then break the pot in pieces very gently, and such pieces of the pot as hold the roots let them remain so, and put them altogether into the new pot. Hold the plant in one hand and work in the fresh compost with the other. Let the centre of the compost be raised a little above the rim of the fresh pot so that the plant will stand as it were on a little hillock. Most likely it will be rather loose in the compost at first; and, therefore, to keep it steady, put in some short sticks close to the pseudo-bulbs.

The potting season is a good time to cleanse the leaves of the plants, and to clear off any scaly insects that may be on the leaves and pseudo-bulbs. The best implement for this purpose is a piece of thickish soft leather tied to a stick. This when used, does not injure the tenderest leaves.

Proceed thus with every plant till all that are beginning to grow are finished. Then with a syringe wet the compost by forcing the water on it strongly, which will press down the compost, rendering the surface compact and smooth.—T. APPLEY, in *Cottage Gardener*.

Canadian Grapes.

A Mr. Beadle exhibited at the Hamilton Fair, a large quantity of grapes grown in the open air, among which were the following varieties: the blood-blacks, the Delaware, the Diana, the Northern Muscadine, the Perkins, Sage's Mammoth, and the Wild Fox Grape, a product of the Canadian woods which has been domesticated and is marked by a strong musky flavor. Several of these varieties, Mr. Beadle states, are found to be well adapted to our northern climate.

1860. THE ANNUAL FAIR 1860.

Michigan State Agricultural Society,
DETROIT,
OCTOBER 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1860.

Premiums Offered to the Amount of \$5,000.

ANNUAL ADDRESS BY HON. C. M. CLAY.

The Annual Exhibition will be held this year on the same spacious grounds as were occupied by the Society in 1859, and which are known as the

DETROIT BIDDING PARK.

On this Park are erected the various Halls for the accommodation of exhibitors and the protection of the articles entered by them.

The HALL OF MANUFACTURES is one hundred feet long and fifty feet in width, abutted, roofed, and affording ample room for the display of the Domestic and Foreign Manufactures.

AGRICULTURAL HALL is one hundred feet long and thirty feet wide, and in it will be exhibited the products of the Farm and the Garden.

The MECHANIC'S HALL, a large building one hundred and fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, affords ample room for the inventors and Mechanics to give their work to the public of Michigan.

THE FLORAL HALL.

will be decorated in the same beautiful style which has made it the admiration of visitors for the past two years, and amongst its attractions, Professor Winchell, the State Geologist, will exhibit a complete

Collection of Geological Specimens illustrative of the mineral and industrial resources of the State.

Here the residents of each county will have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the mineral productions of their particular section.

THE DISPLAY OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS.

promises to be one of the greatest ever seen in Michigan, and for the purpose of calling forth from all quarters a full exhibition of this important interest, the Executive Committee have directed that the large tent of the Society shall be fitted up exclusively for the accommodation of exhibitors of fruit, and have appointed a special pomological superintendent and committee.

There is erected also a range of three hundred stables for the accommodation of the Horses, of which the largest show will be made this year that has ever been seen in Michigan.

A WIDE AND EXCELLENT MILE TRACK extends around the grounds, and affords the most perfect arrangement for the trial and exhibition of all kinds of stock.

A GRAND STAND TO SEAT 2,500 VISITORS, extends along the track in front of the Judges stand, and permits the thorough examination of all stock exhibited in the arena in front.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE CATTLE, which promises to include the finest show of the improved breeds ever seen in Michigan, will be conducted in the

SPACIOUS AMPHITHEATER, which will seat two thousand persons, where the proceedings will be enlivened by the music of the Band.

The entries of Stock, Implements, and all other articles, may be made at any time previous to the Fair, at the office of the Secretary, 130 Jefferson Avenue, and each exhibitor is requested to have prepared a complete written list of their several articles proposed to be entered.

PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, Oct. 24.—First Day.—All entries must be made previous to 7 o'clock P. M.

Wednesday, Oct. 25.—Second Day.—The Viewing Committee in charge of the Cattle and Horses will be ready to proceed at 10 o'clock A. M.

A GRAND PROCESSION OF THE CATTLE will precede the commencement of the examination.

THE HORSES OF ALL WORK AND THE BLACK HAWK AND MORGAN.

Classes will be examined and tested in front of the Grand Stand.

Thursday, Oct. 26.—Third Day.—The completion of the examination of the Cattle.

A GRAND CAVALCADE OF ALL THE HORSES will take place in the morning, previous to the examination of the

THOROUGHBRED, HALF THOROUGHBRED, DRAUGHT AND MATCHED HORSES.

At three o'clock in the afternoon, the ANNUAL ADDRESS will be delivered by the

HON. CASSIUS M. CLAY, OF KENTUCKY.

Friday, Oct. 27.—Fourth Day.—All classes of stock not previously examined will be viewed by the appropriate judges. At 9 o'clock A. M. the judges will call up the

STABLES OF COLTS, THE WORKING HORSES, THE JACKS AND MULES,

and conclude with the test of the

TROTTER CLASSES OF HORSES.

The election of officers will be held at three o'clock P. M.

All sales of live stock will take place on the last day of the exhibition, and notice must be left at the Secretary's office one day previous by those desirous of selling, that due notice of the same may appear in the programme of the day.

ENTRY AND ADMISSION.

Membership tickets are each one dollar, and the purchaser will receive with it four admission tickets. The membership ticket is not an admission ticket, and is not received at the gates.

Admission tickets to the grounds will be sold at the gates only, at 25 cents each.

Checks for the admission of exhibitors and attendants may be procured by application at the office of the Secretary.

The several Railroads will grant to exhibitors and visitors the same facilities for the transportation of stock, implements and goods as have been heretofore accorded, viz: freight free and passengers at reduced rates.

Copies of the Rules and Regulations, and of the Premium List will be forwarded on application to the Secretary, at the office of the Society, 130 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

H. G. WELLS, President.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, Secretary.

PHILIP PARSONS, C. A. S. DETROIT, A. S. BERRY, ADRIAN.

JAMES BAYLEY, LANSING. R. F. JOHNSTONE, Sec'y.

DEPARTMENTS IN CHARGE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY.—H. E. DEGARMO of Lyons, H. P. Slay of Plymouth.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRUBBS & BAKER S. M. CO., Noiseless Machine.
 HUBBARD & DAVIS, Detroit... Fruit Trees.
 JAMES DOUGLASS, Windsor... Windsor Nurseries.
 ...Davisburg... Horsemen.
 B. FORCE, Cannon... Farm for Sale.
 H. B. THOMPSON, Hartford, Ct., Sale of Blooded Stock.
 A. J. BAKER, Jonesville... California Cottage Farm.
 M. H. HUNTER, Grosse Ile... Grosse Ile Institute.
 do do do... Lots for Sale.
 do do do... Pear Trees for Sale.

STATE FAIRS FOR 1860.

Alabama... Oct. 29 to Nov. 2
 Georgia... Oct. 22-27
 Indiana... Oct. 11-16
 Iowa... Oct. 11-16
 Michigan... Oct. 2 to 6
 New York... Oct. 2 to 6
 Oregon... Oct. 2 to 6

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

County. Place. Secretary. Time.
 Allegan... Allegan... A. S. Butler... Oct. 3 & 4
 Monroe... Monroe... J. E. Bowman... Oct. 9-11
 Oakland... Pontiac... J. L. Tappan... Oct. 10-12
 Washtenaw... Ann Arbor... J. L. Tappan... Oct. 10-12
 Washtenaw & Wayne... Ypsilanti, M. A. Parks... Oct. 12-14

TOWN AND LOCAL FAIRS.

Place. County. Secretary. Time.
 Morenci Soc., Lenawee... Oct. 1 & 2

MICHIGAN FARMER.

R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1860.

Editorial Miscellany

Agents will be busy now getting up lists of trial subscribers for the FARMER. It is only three shillings from the 1st of October to January, on trial, and all taking it can continue on at the same rate for 1861, whether large clubs are formed in their neighborhood or not. Send in your names, friends, and constitute yourselves life members of the Farmer's Club.

The reports state that the State Fair of Ohio, which was opened at Dayton promises very well, but that there was a great deal of work to be done to get the grounds ready after the fair was opened. This is a great embarrassment to the successful management of any fair, but in this case it was without doubt remedied at the earliest moment. The entries are said to be quite as numerous as they have ever been.

The Hon. Z. Chandler has invited the Hon. Cassius M. Clay to be his guest during his visit to Detroit, and Mr. Clay has accepted the invitation.

We call attention to the advertisement of a Kent county farm for sale in to-day's paper. Here is a good chance for those having money to make an investment in one of the finest farming counties in the State.

The great four-mile race for twenty thousand dollars, took place at the Fashion course, New York, as advertised. The representative of the American blood prevailed. Planet, the son of Revenue, out of Nina, by Boston, won. He ran only against Congaree, by Glencoe, out of Millwood, by Monarch. The Lexington horse, Daniel Boone, did not run, owing to some accident previous to the race. The result of this will probably be a match between Planet and Daniel Boone, at some future time. The time made was 7:39, Congaree being distanced in the first heat. It was predicted by a good judge that if Daniel Boone ran, Planet would get the first heat, but that the former would make the second and third heats. This race places Revenue at the head of the thoroughbreds as a sire of racers. He is not however far removed from imported stock, being by imported Truette, out of Rosalia Somers by Sir Charles. The stout blood of Truette, who himself inherited on the sire's side, on close descent the stoutness of Catton, Gohanna and Golumpus, English horses of the very highest reputation, and on the dam side the unrivalled strain of Waxy, Pot-8-oes and Eclipse, and which also developed itself in Fashion, the renowned conqueror of Boston, shows through Revenue, as does also the American, Sir Archy Strain, through Rosalia Somers, his dam, and also through Nina. Boston, the sire of Nina, being a grandson of Sir Archy, and Sir Charles, the sire of Rosalia Somers being also a son of Sir Archy, who was himself a son of imported Diomedes, the first winner of the great Derby stakes.

Visitors coming to the State Fair next week are specially advised to notice the advertisement of H. Hallock in another column. Those wishing anything in the line of clothing will find an excellent assortment at his store. Farmers, go there and get your winter Sunday suits, and take your little boys there, and your big ones too; for nowhere will you find better goods, better made, or more attentive men to wait upon you than at the stores of those who advertise liberally.

The drouth in Kansas is said to have lasted for a whole year. It has caused great suffering. During winter some foggy, misty weather occurred in February, and a few showers fell in May, which helped to start the corn when planted, but this is all the rain that has fallen.

The State Fair at Detroit.

The preparation of the ground for the State Fair at Detroit is progressing with all dispatch, and we have no hesitation now in saying that the results when known will astonish all the friends of the institution. No grounds of equal extent, have ever been prepared on so large a scale at so small an outlay. Nothing has been left undone by the Chairman of the Business Committee to secure the very greatest economy in the expenditures of all kinds, and as we have said, the results when known, will astonish all the friends of the society. If this year does not get it entirely out of debt, its members will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that it has been from now want of economy in its arrangement. The policy of having large buildings and grounds permanently fixed for a term of years, and which was inaugurated in 1858 when the fair was brought within the city corporation, has now had time to develop its benefits, and we hope that a week of fine weather will enable them to be felt.

The promise of one of the finest shows of cattle that has ever been seen in this State is now very good, and among the sights in this department, perhaps one of the best will be the grand display of fat cattle. Messrs. D. W. Heath and Brother, the well known cattle dealers and drovers, will alone show some fifteen or twenty head of the fattest cattle that have ever been seen at any State fair in Michigan, and we know that they are not going to be alone in this department. The show of Shorthorns promises to be good. During the past year, several very important additions have been made to the breeding stock of the State, and the competition among breeders in showing the animals of their several families is very great. Very much interest will be felt in the judgment, rendered by committee No. 1. Each of the members is looked to as being competent to say first, whether the animal shown them is a pure bred improved Shorthorn; second, whether its pedigree is authentic enough to pass muster; third, whether it is in good stock condition, or whether it has been puffed up with feed and fat so as to conceal its bad points from the eyes of the inexperienced; or whether it has got only a full development of its natural muscular system. Here is an important point—full flesh is not fat. No exhibitor who has regard for his reputation will show an animal at a fair in a lean condition, for the difficulty of finding judges who can appreciate the merits of a lean Shorthorn, though as perfect as possible, is one of those insuperable ones, that has not yet been overcome either on this side or the other side of the Atlantic.

Nevertheless we have got some men in this State who know a Shorthorn and appreciate its merits in any stage of growth, and if the committee don't decide upon the merits, we can only offer up a short prayer that mercy may be shown them on account of their good intentions. The produce of the best Ohio importations, of the best Canadian stock, and of the best eastern stock will probably be on the ground. We have not heard so much of other breeds, but there will undoubtedly be present many very choice animals.

The indications for a large show of horses are very good. Over one hundred stalls have already been taken. The Bufords, the Billy Bostons, the Stone Plovers, the Abdallahs, the Jacksons, the Green Mountain Black Hawks, the Othellos, the Moscovs, and even one or two of the Magna Charta's colts, will be present, with a large number of other stock, among which the competition promises to be very great.

In the department of fruit and flowers, we believe there is every reason to expect a magnificent show. The exhibition of grapes alone will be worth a trip to Detroit to see. No such fine grapes have ever been grown in this vicinity, as may be seen in the graperies and gardens the present year. Our market is now flush with pears, of many varieties, from the rich, delicious Seckel down to the commonest and driest seedling. Peaches the growth of this State are not very plentiful, but there will be shown some which are ready to compete with the best productions of the kind from any other State. As for apples, there is no end of them, and we think finer grown specimens of this most valuable of all fruits, cannot be found than will be shown as the growth of Michigan in A. D. 1860. We say to all come and see for yourselves.

The arrangements for the exhibition we think will equal, and in many respects surpass any fair of the kind that has been held in Michigan, and with good weather, any one may expect that they will be well repaid for their attendance upon the fair.

Besides all these attractions, the address of

this year will be delivered by a citizen of a Southern State, whose name and prestige as a distinguished, bold, courageous gentleman and as an eloquent and energetic agriculturist, cannot be excelled. With his eminent political position we have nothing to do, but his renown as a speaker, and as one distinguished by his services to his country, and by his open and manly resistance to whatever he believes to be wrong, is world wide. As the subject on which he addresses the Society, is one in which he has been engaged, during the greater part of his life, and to which he has given much attention, and is devoid of all partisan character, we are sure he will be heard with pleasure, and what he will teach may be treasured up, as the results of both practice and theory.

Mr. Lyon writes us the following note relative to the fruits he exhibited at Philadelphia:

EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER.—Dear Sir:—Under the head of Editorial Miscellany, you remark that I "took particular pains to obtain a fair representation of fruits from various parts of the State," for the exhibition of the American Pomological Society. This is only true in a very limited sense, and, therefore, gives me credit for more than I have a right to claim. The fact is I only exhibited some five or six varieties from other portions of the State, and those were such local or seedling varieties as are not generally disseminated. Among those were Nyack Pippin, Benorie, and Flower of Genesee, from S. O. Knapp, of Jackson; Hough and Pawpaw, from B. Hathaway, of Little Prairie Ronde; and Shiawassie Beauty, from C. S. Clark of Gaines Station.

With the exception of these, and about a dozen of the more common varieties, which were not in fruit this year, with me, and for which I was indebted mainly to Mr. John Allen of this place, the collection was the product of my own ground; and if I may be allowed to judge by the attention they attracted during the exhibition, they were not discredit to our reputation as a fruit-growing State.

T. T. LYON.

Plymouth, Sept. 24th, 1860.

The California Cottage Farm

Is not in California, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column. This is really one of the finest farms in Michigan, and offered at a bargain, as the proprietor, who has been to California once, desires to remove there with his family. Only fifty dollars an acre we consider cheap enough for a farm with such advantages as this possesses. There are one hundred and thirty-eight acres in all, ninety-eight of which are improved, under excellent cultivation, clear of grub, and as for stumps will not average one to the acre. The soil is rich loam, a little mixed with clay, subsoil the same, with sandstone bottom. The surface stones are all carefully picked up, and worth double the cost of getting them off for building in Jonesville. Reapers and mowers can be used without hindrance or difficulty, also drills for seeding, and so forth. The buildings on this farm are of the best quality. The barn is forty feet by thirty-four, and the horse barn twenty-four by thirty-one. The house is forty-eight by thirty-six, of handsome appearance and well finished, facing the east and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country including the Michigan Southern Railroad. There are two fine young orchards on the place which this year produced three hundred bushels of apples, and several bushels of the finest varieties of cherries, pears, and all other fruits usually cultivated in this State. There is no waste land on the farm. Eighteen acres are in wheat now, and the rest in clover and timothy. Plenty of good pasture land, and plenty of use for it in pasturing for the town people, if the proprietor chooses. The farm is well watered, and in every way may be considered a most desirable home. Those having money to invest in Michigan farm lands will do well to give Mr. Baker a call. We have been at the Cottage Farm, and know of what we write.

Recently, the Earl of Caithness started from Inverness, Scotland, in a steam carriage, built under his direction, and though, owing to its being the market day there, the road was filled with horses and conveyances of all kinds, his lordship passed through them all without any more inconvenience to the general traffic, or alarm to the horses, than if he had been in his carriage and four. So perfectly had he the whole moving power under his control that he stopped more quickly than an ordinary carriage and horses could draw up, and this he did as often as he saw the least danger of horse being frightened. He reached Beaulieu, a distance of fourteen miles in an hour and twenty minutes, notwithstanding the frequent stoppages, and fifteen minutes lost getting water. After leaving Beaulieu, on those parts of the road where some distance forward can be seen, he attained the speed of eighteen miles an hour, and could have kept this up for any distance with ease and safety.

Political Summary.

There never was a time when the canvass was conducted with more coolness than it is at the present time throughout the north west. Within the next ten days we have the all important State elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, that will settle the status of politics in those States, and at the same time, have the very greatest influence upon the remaining month of the campaign in all the other States. Let Pennsylvania show her preference, by electing Mr. Foster the democratic candidate for Governor, and no money, no amount of energy will be wanted to carry out the design of throwing the election of president into the Houses of Congress. On the contrary, should Pennsylvania elect Curtin, it settles the campaign, and leaves the democratic party, with only the simple question to decide in the several States; as to which of the sections are entitled to political life for the next four years. It is now conceded by politicians of all parties, that it is Lincoln by the people, against the election of a president by either one of the Houses of Congress. The feeling in Pennsylvania between the two democratic parties, is intense, and leaves no hope of reconciliation. Both sides are determined to find out which is the strongest. As the candidate for Governor has luckily kept himself in a non committal position, and as there is but one candidate, his election or defeat, does not settle whether Breckinridge or Douglas will hereafter be the standard bearer of the party.

It is pretty difficult to tell what the New York movements in politics will amount to. One or two weeks since great efforts were made to get up a fusion between the Breckinridge and Douglas tickets, but the attempt failed, and was then thought to have received a quietus. Since then however, a committee of New York City men have taken hold of the matter, and made up a ticket which is presented as one that is acceptable to the Douglas election. Consequently a number of the original nominees on the ticket made out at Syracuse, are to be withdrawn, and Mr. Breckinridge's friends put on in their places. Meantime Mr. Brady, the Breckinridge candidate for governor, makes a very hot speech at Albany, advising the sternest kind of war and no commerce with the Douglas men. This does not look like peace nor even a truce. So little is now hoped from any compromise between the parties. Meanwhile the Bell and Everett movement having sunk itself by merging all its interests in the Douglas wing, is not now much mentioned in the canvass of that State, but seems to have been swallowed up wholly.

The chief political feature of the week, has been the nomination of candidates for representatives in the Legislature, by the Republicans of Detroit. The convention have picked out some of the very ablest men the city can present. Jacob M. Howard, the present Attorney General and James F. Joy, are men who would either as debaters or legislators, occupy no inconspicuous place in any legislative body, and they certainly would not have been nominated, without the chances were favorable to having them returned as elected.

Mr. Yancey is to make a number of speeches in Virginia, by way of counteracting the effects of the thundering great guns fired into the Breckinridge army of the Democracy by Mr. Douglas. He is then to come north, and explain what is meant by the position of the administration, by his own action of secession, and refusal to submit to the will of the majority at Charleston and Baltimore, and also how Mr. Breckinridge expects to administer the government when elected.

Governor Seward, after making speeches remarkable for their ability in Wisconsin and Minnesota, where he was greeted with a very warm enthusiasm, has made his appearance in Kansas, where his welcome is warm, and where he is listened to by immense throngs composed of men of all parties.

Mr. Douglas and Governor Johnson have been stumping Ohio during the past week. Very large audiences have attended them both at Cleveland and throughout Ohio. Mr. Douglas speaks in Kentucky after he leaves Ohio.

In this State the Bell and Everett men are organizing, with the expectation that if Lincoln's administration should prove unpopular or unacceptable to the south, their party will be that on which the conservative men will rally.

General News.

Robert Chambers, the well known publisher of Edinburgh, is now on a visit to this country.

Don Juan Belo, Chilian Minister to Washington, died in New York on Monday evening.

Fanny Fern and her husband are on a tour to Lake Superior and the copper region.

The census returns make the population of California about five hundred thousand, entitling her to four members in the next Congress.

It is thought that Vermont and New Hampshire will each lose a member of Congress by the new apportionment when it is made.

The entries at the St. Louis Fair are twelve hundred more than they have ever been at any previous Fair. In all, they reach six thousand.

Lady Franklin visits Detroit before she returns to New York, where she is expected about the 6th of October.

The Boston people have got up an excitement about a railroad conductor who, instead of a quid of tobacco, carries each morning a handsome flower in his mouth.

Cusack and McDonald, the seconds of Heenan, were in Detroit, and gave an exhibition, but they were not very liberally patronized.

The fair at Jamesville, Ohio, got up by the Muskingum Valley Association is said to be much better attended than the State Fair was when held at the same place last year.

Last Saturday night a new planet was discovered at the National observatory. Its right ascension is 23 hours 4 minutes, and its declination 8 hours and 23 minutes south.

Lola Montez is represented to be suffering terribly from incurable disease. She is not dead, but has become quite bereft of all that intellectual vigor of mind and grace of person that rendered her once so fascinating.

Robert Dale Owen, the late Minister at Naples from the United States, has returned to this country. The Minister for Naples at Washington has withdrawn, and taken his leave, owing to the revolutionary state of affairs in his country.

The Navajo Indians are giving some trouble in the Santa Fe country and fifteen hundred regular troops

have been ordered to operate against them. The depositions committed by them on the inhabitants of the territory, had grown to be a great public evil, that it was necessary to abate at any cost.

The race track and grounds at Hamtramck, have been fitted up under the care of the members of the Association for the improvement of the breed of horses in Michigan, until it is now the finest establishment of the kind in the western States. Races and trotting matches are to be held during the fair week, at which some very stout four millers are entered, and also some very fast trotters. The programme is very liberal, and we do not doubt, but some very fast time will be made.

News from Japan states that the return of the Ambassadors sent to the United States was looked for with the greatest interest. The Candamarras steamer, that had been repaired at San Francisco, and sent home, had also brought the intelligence of how the great officers had been treated. The extraordinary aspect of the Ambassadors at being able to consume three dollars at a single meal, was the subject of much wonder; but the Japanese people had not heard of the more marvellous exploits of their representatives when these individuals reached New York. Their capacity for consumption was more than double.

Foreign Events.

From England, the only political intelligence of importance, is that the House of Lords had negatived the bill for the abolition of church rates. The Queen was preparing for her journey to Germany to see her grand child, the young Prince of Prussia; she was to embark on the 23d for Antwerp.

The great Doncaster St. Leger was won by the three year old St. Albans; High Treason being second, and Wizard third. Umpire is not mentioned.

It is in contemplation to organize a great demonstration in honor of Garibaldi at the Crystal Palace.

FROM FRANCE.

The policy of the French Emperor, we do not say of the French Government; for the Emperor is the government; is watched with unwavering zeal, so far as regards Italy and Naples. The recent declarations that peace was the policy of the Empire, seems so far to be correct. The English press have nearly given up their alarming editorials, and are busy doing honor to the Italian Liberator. It having been reported that French officers had been permitted to enter the Pope's army, commanded by Lamoriciere, the denial was published in the official paper, for it is deemed of importance that non-intervention in the affairs of Italy should be manifested so distinctly that there can be no danger of the peace of Europe being interrupted.

The journey of the Emperor and the Empress throughout Savoy and Nice, has called forth very enthusiastic manifestations from the inhabitants.

The policy of France towards the Pope is the subject of much speculation.

The Constitutionnel, in an article signed by Grandquillet, speaking of the intention of Sardinia to intervene in the States of the Church, says: We should grieve to see Piedmont accomplish an aggression which would incontestably separate her from the Imperial policy.

France, being the protector of the Pope at Rome, cannot but disapprove that any armed assistance would be given to the insurrection in the provinces. We hope Piedmont will not renounce the principles of respect due to international right, which alone can preserve our alliance with her.

We also trust that the king will avoid a political fault which would be a misfortune for Italy.

NAPLES AND GARIBALDI.

The latest arrivals inform us that the great Italian had the satisfaction of entering Naples at tended only by his staff, on the 5th of September. A provisional government was immediately formed, and Victor Emmanuel proclaimed King of United Italy. The dictator, for that is the political name he assumes, or rather which is accorded to him, consigned the fleet and arsenal of Naples to the charge of Admiral Persani. He also confirmed Romani as minister of the interior, and appointed Ardit director of Police, General Cosens minister of war, and Pianelli minister of justice.

An illegal national committee, which was discovered to have assumed powers not belonging to it, was consigned to the care of the police. The utmost tranquillity seems to prevail, and the revolution seems to have been accomplished on the mainland with much less of a struggle, and with much less bloodshed, than the revolution in Sicily. The troops of the King, sent out to dispute the progress of Garibaldi, were generally surrounded after very slight struggles, when they surrendered their arms, and were dismissed to their homes. In this way whole regiments were disbanded, until the King of Naples found himself without an army. The people in the meanwhile being thoroughly prepared for the change, especially if it were one that could be made without great risk, have quietly acquiesced in the change of government. The King's party being confined to his courtiers and priests, had no force to back up its pretensions after the army was dispersed. The King of Naples had fled to Gaeta, where he remained the latest intelligence, ready at any moment to go on board of a vessel of war belonging to his cousin, the Queen of Spain. We think, however, it is the last of Bourbon dynasty in Naples.

THE PAPAL STATES.

While the revolution has been so successful in Naples, the papal States, comprising the provinces lying between the kingdom of Northern Italy and the Neapolitan territories, and cutting Italy across from the Tuscan Sea to the Adriatic, with a belt of country filled with people impatient under the restraint of Lamoriciere and his foreign legions, have risen in several places, and defeated the garrison that kept them in subjection. At Pesaro, the papal troops sent to reduce the people were defeated. Several of the principal towns in the papal dominions were in a state of insurrection. Volunteers from Piedmont were flocking in, and aiding to swell the revolutionary movement. Many of the provisional governments that have been established have sent deputations to the King of Sardinia at Turin. No answers have yet been given, as the answer to the ultimatum sent to Rome by Cavour is awaited. This ultimatum was a proposal that the garrisons of foreign troops should be withdrawn from the cities in the papal States. Or Piedmont would esteem it a duty to the Italians and to Italy, to attack them, and aid the cities thus tyrannized over by the aid of foreign mercenaries. We would not give two cents for the authority that the Pope will exercise in his dominions in one month from this date. It is fading away from him as fast as possible.

AUSTRIA.

Propositions for reform and for ameliorating the condition of Hungary seem to be still under consideration, but with very little grounds for hope that they will in any way be put in practice. Austria and Russia have come to a good understanding with each other. The two emperors are to meet, and the reconciliation between these two great powers is to be complete. Of course this means, if anything, another attempt to shake Turkey to pieces, that the fragments may be secured. Austria is sending troops into the papal provinces and is accumulating forces in her Venetian territory, which is supposed to be the next point of attack for the Italian liberator.

THE GROVER & BAKER NOISELESS

Family Sewing Machine is rapidly superseding all others for family use. The Double Lock Stitch formed by this Machine is found to be the only one which survives the wash-tub on bias seams, and therefore, the only one permanently valuable for Family Sewing.

IT IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD

For families to use, who desire a stitch unrivaled for BEAUTY, ELASTICITY and STRENGTH. This machine sews equally well on all fabrics: muslin, cotton, linen, woolen cloth, etc., from the finest SWISS MUSLIN up to the HEAVYEST BLEND OF CLOTH or LEATHER. It finishes its own work, which is more durable than any fabric, runs at a quicker rate of speed than any other, is very simple in its construction, easily understood, and with proper management NEVER GETS OUT OF ORDER.

OFFICES.

495 Broadway, New York; 18 Summer Street, Boston; 730 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; 181 Baltimore Street, Baltimore; 56 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati; 171 Superior Street, Cleveland; 115 La Salle Street, Chicago; and all the principal cities and towns in the States.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

FRUIT TREES.

FOR SALE, FRUIT TREES of all descriptions, Deciduous Ornamental Trees, a great variety of

Evergreens of Large Size!

Evergreens suitable for hedges, cemeteries, etc., in large quantities. Also a great variety of Hardy Shrubs and Perennial Roses, in large quantities, and the best varieties.

Herbaceous Plants.

Delphinium Formosum, Phyllis Cupensis, New Perennial Phlox, Triumph de Twicken, and other choice varieties; Japan and African Lilies, choice varieties Gladioli.

Texas Rose, Gloire de Dijon, Isabella Gray, Double Petunias, best varieties.

LANTANAS—New and elegant varieties, very fine. Cinerarias.

New and elegant Verbenas.

Double Dahlias of the very finest selection, which will be ready for delivery in the spring.

Also, a very general assortment of

Greenhouse Plants.

The very finest varieties Pelargoniums, Geraniums, Cinerarias, a fine climber for winter blooming, Solanum Jasminoides, and a variety of Hot House Plants, and other plants too numerous to mention, in cultivation.

Rebecca and Concord Grapes, raised from layers of bearing plants, and other new varieties of Grapes. Also

Foreign Grape Vines!

In great variety.

Double Fuschias.—In addition to our list published last spring, we have now added the variety of Bristol, two varieties not surpassed here. A great number of entire new single varieties, which are very superior.

An omnibus runs down on the river road, leaving the corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues at 7, 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., returning at 10 and 12 o'clock, and leaves at 1, 3 and 5 P. M., returning at 2, 4 and 6. This will leave passengers within about 80 rods of the nursery. All orders promptly executed. Packages delivered in the city without charge.

Orders solicited. Address HUBBARD & DAVIS, Detroit, Sept. 26, 1860.

WINDSOR NURSERIES.

Windsor, C. W., opposite Detroit.

JAMES DOUGALL, PROPRIETOR.

THE STOCK of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, for Fall sales, is large, well grown, and will be supplied as low as they can be obtained from Eastern Nurseries, saving freight and risk, and obtaining trees of much superior quality.

THE WAREHOUSE has been made a specialty, probably more varieties having been fully tested than in any other nursery on this continent. Upwards of three hundred varieties can now be supplied, on the true Angers Quince stock, mostly in a bearing state, though some are propagated on quince stock, and some on other stocks of great excellence and thrifty growth.

From the peculiar suitability of the soil of these Nurseries for the cultivation of the Pear, the tree will be found more hardy and healthy than any that can be procured elsewhere.

APPLE TREES.—Several thousand can be supplied, very extra budded trees, that will bear the year after they are planted out, at \$20 per 100, or \$150 per 1000.—Also, ordinary sized trees at the usual rates.

DEWAPPLES.—A large collection on the Doucin and Paradise stocks.

CURRENTS.—All the fine old and new varieties in large quantities.

GRAPE VINES.—Native and Foreign, all the best leading sorts, including the finest new native varieties, as also some splendid new Foreign varieties that have fruited for the first time in this country, and proved very early and superior.

All other kinds of fruits that are usually cultivated can be supplied.

WEeping TREES.—English Weeping Ash, Scotch Weeping Elm and Weeping Mountain Ash, a few hundred trees of extra size and quality, from 10 to 12 feet high and two to three inches in diameter, with heads in proportion.

Hardy Roses.

The collection of hardy summer and ever-blooming Roses has also been made a specialty.—All the finest kinds can be supplied, extra stock, budded on the Manetti stock (on no other stock will they bloom freely in autumn). Also, many sorts on their own roots.

Tulips and Hyacinths.

The best collection of the former on this continent, comprising 900 of the best named varieties. The cultivation of both these splendid flowers in the open border is very simple.

New Catalogues will be ready about 1st October; send for them, enclosing stamps.

Orders will be promptly attended to, carefully packed and delivered free in Detroit, or forwarded as required. Letters should be addressed to Box 131, Detroit, P. O., addressed, JAMES DOUGALL.

Windsor, 18th Sept., 1860.

HORSEMEN!

As I wish to leave this country, I offer some great bargains in stock, to wit: one of the finest JACKS in the States, is hands less 4 inch in height, seven years old, weighing between eight and nine hundred pounds, and for sprits and beauty cannot be excelled; has served between 50 and 60 mares this season, all of which to all appearance are with foal, save in one or two cases. I will sell cheap for cash, or on one or two years time, secured by mortgage on real estate at ten per cent. In many places this jack by his services will pay from \$800 to \$1000 per year.

Also, for sale, one three year old STALLION COLT, sired by Kentucky Grey Eagle, dam the celebrated Fanny Booker, out of Kenyon Bachel, he is old Bachelus. Address, Box 5, Davisburg, Oakland Co., Mich.

Address, Box 5, Davisburg, Oakland Co., Mich.

FARM FOR SALE.

OFFER FOR SALE a farm consisting of Four Hundred and Seventy Acres, in the town of Canaan, Kent County, Michigan. Two hundred and fifty acres of this farm are improved, and all under good crops. There are two good barns, a good frame dwelling house, and a good orchard. The farm is well watered by spring brooks; soil oak opening of the best quality, and lies within a mile of Lapeer, a depot station on the line of the Railroad from Grand Rapids to Kalamazoo. Price low and terms reasonable. Apply to B. FORCE, Canaan, Kent Co., Mich.

GREAT SALE OF BLOODED STOCK!

I SHALL SELL AT PUBLIC SALE to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 18th day of October next, Seth A. Bushnell's entire stock of Shorthorn cattle, mostly cows and heifers reserved from other sales, together with a few young Bulls, including Fancy Boy, which the cows and heifers have been bred; also his flock of Southdown sheep, which have descended from the flock of Jonas Webb, the Prince of Southdowns; also six Jacks and Jennetts of Superior stock; also at private sale at any time, the best of Chester White pigs. Mr. Bushnell's excellent reputation as a breeder is a sufficient guarantee this will be one of the best opportunities on record for those wishing to improve stock. Terms of sale—six months credit on approved notes with interest, or a liberal discount for cash. Assignee of Seth A. Bushnell, H. B. THOMPSON, Hartford, Trumbull Co., O., Sept. 24, 1860.

CALIFORNIA COTTAGE FARM NOT SOLD YET.

ONE of the best improved farms in Southern Michigan For Sale, with fine buildings, large orchards, and the best improvements in everything, lying one and one-half miles from the city of Jonesville, Hillsdale county. For further particulars enquire at the Michigan Farmer office, or of the subscriber on the premises. Jonesville, Sept. 25, 1860.

GROSSE ISLE INSTITUTE, FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS.

Post Office Grosse Isle, Wayne Co., Michigan.

Rev. M. H. HUNTER, Principal.

THE AUTUMN TERM of this Institute will commence on the 15th of October. My School being small, I am enabled to give my pupils a minute and thorough individual care, scarcely practicable in Public Schools, where the pupils are necessarily arranged in large classes, with comparatively few teachers. To boys who have been thoroughly grounded in the elements, this is an inestimable advantage. When desired, pupils will also be taught the principles and practice of Horticulture.

Terms.—\$200 for school year; one third payable at the beginning of each term.

Circulars will be found at H. P. Baldwin's Store, corner of Woodward Avenue and Woodbridge Street, September 25, 1860.

A LOT FOR SALE ON GROSSE ISLE.

I WISH TO SELL twenty acres from the south side of my farm, on Grosse Isle. This is a rare opportunity of purchasing a building lot of unsurpassed beauty. It comprises a garden of nearly two acres, underdrained with tile, trenched or subsoiled, and covered with an ample supply of bearing fruit trees. In the rear of the garden is a beautiful grove twenty rods deep, and behind it an apple orchard of 60 trees, from eight to twelve years old. There is also on the lot a substantial log house.

Terms will be made known on application to J. W. Waterman, Detroit, or to myself on the premises.

Apply to L. K. Stanton, No. 159 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, or to myself on the premises.

Grosse Isle, Wayne county, Mich.

M. H. HUNTER.

PEAR TREES FOR SALE.

I HAVE A LARGE NUMBER of Pear Trees for sale, (dwarf and standard) of the choicest varieties, and of various ages, from one to ten years. Among them are some superior Dwarf, from eight to fourteen feet high, in full bearing, which are offered because I am compelled to clear the ground. There is also a very fine lot of Standard Bartlett's, five years old and now bearing. The larger of these trees, (both dwarf and Standard), have been twice removed, and hence are furnished with such a mass of fibrous roots that they can be transplanted with perfect safety.

Apply to L. K. Stanton, No. 159 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, or to myself on the premises.

Grosse Isle, Wayne county, Mich.

M. H. HUNTER.

DELAWARE GRAPE VINES.

STRONG transplanted vines from open ground, with 6 to 10 feet of wood cut back, \$2; Second size, \$1.50. Fine plants grown in large pots under glass, \$1.50; Second size, \$1. Diana, Concord and Rebecca 50 cents; Union Vine, Logan, Lydia, \$1 to \$2. We would call the attention of Nurserymen and Dealers to our large and well grown stock of Delaware, which will be sold by the quantity at a liberal discount.

Tolson's Albany plants \$7.50 per thousand; Triumph de Groot, Hooker, &c. Lawton, Dorchester and Newman's Thornless Blackberries.

Also, a general assortment of other Nursery stock.

NORWALK NURSERIES, G. & S. BOALT, Norwalk, Ohio.

READY MADE CLOTHING

For the thousands attending the STATE FAIR OF 1860,

HALLOCK'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

No 168 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Where will be found one of the LARGEST STOCKS of Ready Made Clothing

Ever offered in this city, embracing a complete assortment of

Over-Coats, Sack and Frock Business Coats, Fine Dress and Frock Coats,

PANTALOONS and VESTS, in every variety of kind and quantity, &c., &c. Also, a very large stock of

Boys' and Children's Clothing,

of all descriptions and ages, from 4 to 18 years!

All of the above is our own manufacture, warranted to do good service and give good satisfaction, and shall be sold either at

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, at prices ASTONISHINGLY LOW!

With full confidence that they can be suited, he would invite all who may visit the city at any time to call and examine his stock.

Detroit, Sept., 1860.

H. HALLOCK.

HIGBY & STEARNS' NEUTRAL SULPHITE OF LIME,

For arresting Fermentation in CIDER, AND PRESERVING IT SWEET.

Put up in bottles containing sufficient for one Barrel of forty gallons, with directions for use.

Price 50 Cents. For sale by all Druggists. Prepared by HIGBY & STEARNS, Chemists, 37-2m Detroit.

Horse Powers, Threshers and Cleaners!

PITTS & CO. TO HORSE, EMERY'S 1 AND 2

Horse (read) Powers, Pease's Excelsior Powers, Corn and Cob Mills, Corn Mill and Feed Mills, Flour Mills, Cross-cut and Circular Saw Mills, Leonard Smith's Saut Machines.

FIELD'S, No. 108 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND THE different kinds of Drain Tile, at

PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward Avenue.

W. E. BRAMAN & CO'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.



PRICE, \$40.

SEWING MACHINE.

The want of a simple, practicable, and reliable SEWING MACHINE, has long been keenly felt, and we confidently assert that never before the introduction of this machine has the want been fully supplied. True, there have been great numbers of cheap machines hawked about the country—so cheap that they were of no practical use to any one save the "agents" who have robbed the people by their worthless articles, of many a hard earned dollar; and many people have become almost disgusted with every thing in the shape of Sewing Machines. Yet they know there are really good and useful machines, but they have heretofore been controlled by monopolists and held at such extravagant high prices to exclude them from the class most in need of them; and their intricate mechanism and delicate adjustments require more time to master and keep in order than can be spared from other duties. We have submitted this machine to the critical judgment of the best mechanics and operators, by all of whom it has been pronounced to be one of the

BEST MACHINES IN THE MARKET.

This, together with the flattering manner in which it has been received wherever introduced, leads us to confidently put it before you on its own merits, and though sold at a low price it will be found equal to the most expensive machines in all respects, and in the following particulars superior:

1. In its simplicity of construction and action, and consequent non-liability to get out of order.

2. In the facility with which it works on all kinds of fabrics, from the finest to the coarsest kinds of cloth.

3. In the ease with which one may learn to use it, from its working equally well whichever way the wheel is turned.

It makes the celebrated Elastic Double Lock Stitch, without the objectionable "ridge" on the under side. Cotton, silk and linen are used directly from the original spools, both for the upper and under threads, thus obviating the trouble of rewinding on to "bobbins" as in most other machines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to call at our Showrooms and give this machine a careful examination, or send for a circular containing full description of it.

We will send machines, with full directions for use, to any part of the country.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

Local and Traveling Agents wanted. Men with fair business tact, with but small capital, can readily clear from \$1500 to \$2000 per annum.

WM. D. MANN & CO., No. 4 MERRILL BLOCK, Cor. Jefferson and Woodward Ave's, P. O. Drawer 831, 23-1y Detroit, Mich.

PRINCE & CO'S

IMPROVED PATENT MELODEONS!

The oldest Establishment in the United States, employing Two Hundred men, and

FINISHING 80 INSTRUMENTS PER WEEK.

Combining all their recent improvements; the Divided Swell Organ Melodeon, &c. The Divided Swell can only be obtained in Melodeons of our manufacture.

First Premium Awarded Wherever Exhibited.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE CIRCULARS SENT FREE ON REQUEST, by Mail.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WHOLESALE DEPOTS:—27 Fulton street, New York, and 110 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—Russell & Tolman, Boston, Mass.; W. F. Colburn, Cincinnati, Ohio; Balmer, Weber, St. Louis, Mo.; Ph. P. Werlein, New Orleans; A. & S. Nordheimer, Toronto, C. W.

Our facilities for manufacturing are perfect, and from our long experience in the business, having finished and sold over

Twenty-four Thousand Melodeons, we are confident of giving satisfaction.

All Melodeons of our manufacture, either sold by us or dealers in any part of the United States or Canada, are warranted in every respect, and should any repairs be necessary before the expiration of one year from the date of sale, we hold ourselves ready and willing to make the same free of charge, provided the injury is not caused by accident or design.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., 110 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in the principal cities and towns in the United States and Canada.

A LATER AND BETTER RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING THE BEST MOWER AND REAPER.

Albany is a famous city for the reason that "Kissing goes by favoritism," &c., &c., both among Legislators and Committees of State Fairs.

But the Farmers of Michigan, by hundreds upon hun-

THE BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER, manufactured by Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton, of Jackson, Mich.

Decidedly Superior to the Kirby and all other machines, on which the "latest improvements" on all those

A GOOD CHANCE.

A LARGE, HANDSOME PIANO FORTE is offered for sale at a bargain. To those who desire to get a good article for the use of members of their family practicing music, this is a most desirable chance, as the instrument will be sold almost on the same terms as a good melodeon would cost.

Address for terms, MRS. JOHN K. YEAZ, 59 Congress St., Detroit.

34-4t

RAWLINSON'S HERODOTUS NOW COMPLETE

D. APPLETON & COMPANY, 443 & 445 BROADWAY, PUBLISH THIS DAY, Volume 4, and Last, of THE HISTORY OF HERODOTUS. A NEW ENGLISH VERSION.

Edited with copious Notes and Appendices, illustrating the History and Geography of Herodotus, from the most Ancient Sources of information; and embodying the Chief Results, Historical and Ethnographical, which have been obtained in the progress of Council-form and Hieroglyphical Discovery.

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From the Century.

The Household.

"She looketh well to the ways of her household, and she is not afraid of the word of the Lord."—PROVERBS.
EDITED BY MRS. L. E. ADAMS.

DEEDS OF KINDNESS.

Suppose the little Cowslip,
Should hang its golden cup,
And say, "I'm such a tiny flower,
I'd better not grow up."
How many a weary traveler
Would miss its fragrant smell,
How many a little child would grieve
To lose it from the dell.

Suppose the glistening Dewdrop
Upon the grass should say,
"What can a little dewdrop do?
I'd better roll away."
The blade on which it rested,
Before the day was done,
Without a drop to moisten it,
Would wither in the sun.

Suppose the little Breeze,
Upon a summer's day,
Should think themselves too small to cool
The traveler on his way;
Who would not miss the smallest
And softest ones that blow,
And think they made a great mistake
If they were talking so.

How many deeds of kindness
A little child may do,
Although it has so little strength,
And little wisdom too.
It wants a loving spirit,
Much more than strength, to prove
How many things a child may do
For others by his love.

EDITORIALLY SPEAKING.

A word about the fall fashions will not be out of place just now, particularly as so many will be in town next week, from all parts of the State, to attend the fair, who will improve that opportunity to do their fall and winter shopping. Of course they will want to know the style and where to find the best. We know of no better place to direct them than to the large, new and beautiful millinery store of Mrs. James, in that part of Merrill block, fronting on Jefferson Avenue. Here may be found almost everything a lady wants in the way of bonnets, cloaks, capes, head-dresses of every variety, ribbons, flowers, feathers and trimmings. The present style of bonnets is very becoming, both in shape and color of material. Black and dark mixed straws are universal. They may be found of every quality and price, and the bright, rich hues of the ribbon and flower trimmings make them peculiarly becoming for fall and winter wear. High colors and striking contrasts are the style. For variety, richness and beauty, we think Mrs. James' assortment of flowers cannot be equaled in the city. Let those wanting anything in the way of these beautiful creations of taste and genius, go and look at hers. The bonnets here are also very tasteful and elegant, and well worth the trouble of going to see.

The new style of cloaks are not to our taste at all, but many like them, and they are called genteel, so of course people who would be genteel, and can afford it, must wear them. We cannot attempt to make a description that would make them appear stylish, graceful or genteel on paper, and so direct our readers at once to where they may be seen in all their glory, with the pappoose neck and tassels at the back. This style is so ugly in itself that it will probably be "genteel" a good while, as "everybody and everything" will hesitate about disfiguring their natural comeliness of figure with it, and so it will not become "common," or, in other words, come into common use, as all pretty and graceful things do. Mrs. James has a fresh supply of cloaks and mantillas of various styles, and we advise those wishing to furnish themselves with a handsome winter outfit to take the opportunity to call upon her when they come to the State Fair next week, or any other week they happen to be in town.

Our correspondent Phebe will find that her question has been somewhat anticipated by the letter of "A Farmer's Wife" in last week's paper. Agitate the subject as much as you please, ladies, only try and have some good grow out of it. Suggestions of practicable ways and means of getting along are very useful, as, though the one to whom they are specially addressed may not be able to profit by them, there may be others who can. We have very little sympathy with that lachrymose class of persons who think they have nothing to do but stand still and cry for help, and quite as little with those who fasten their complaints to the skirts of Providence and idly imagine they have nothing to do but starve till some bird of the air is sent to put bread in their mouths. This is what many call having faith. It is not the kind of faith which our Phebe refers to, we presume, but it is a kind that a great many practice, nevertheless. And when the starvation comes to be unbearable they blame the world, blame Providence, cry out upon the evil times and

drown themselves in floods of their own tears shed over their cruel wrongs. Martyrs to faith they call themselves; martyrs to laziness, say we. Dependence on Providence is all right, and good as far as it goes, but faith in willing hands and dependence on human bone and muscle worked by the energy of human will, will be found to accomplish quite as much towards getting a living, as the world goes now. The aid that Providence gives is generally in advance of our necessities, by way of our natural endowments, or accompanies our efforts to accomplish legitimate ends. Having given us work to do and tools to do it with, it is not very likely that our Creator will either take our place and do the work himself, or perform a miracle to save us the disagreeable necessity of labor. Doubtless there is work enough to be done in one way and another in every community and condition of life, but the difficulty is that there is too much irregularity or confusion in portioning it out. Some are overburdened by the weight of their tasks, ground to the earth day after day and crushed into early graves by the inevitable load of care and toil, while others, like our little friend, all eagerness and energy, are earnestly asking for something to do. Pity there could not be something like an equalization of matters, so that all might have a better chance for life. Public discussion draws out suggestions and chapters of experience that often come like rays of light to the benighted enquirers on either side of the question; therefore we say, in writing let it be the aim to have good grow out of it. Some are so happily situated in life as to have no anxiety either way; they of course will consider all remarks on topics of this kind as tiresome and in bad taste. All we can do for them is to ask them to turn over the leaf and read something else.

Somebody who is evidently ashamed to have his name known, sends us the following advertisement:

MATRIMONIAL.
A young American farmer of good character, he can make one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in twenty years. Address, Romeo, Macomb county, Mich., immediately. B. C. B.

"B. C. B." pays for this notice of himself, and of course we are bound to put him in a conspicuous place, where he will be most likely to be seen by those whose attention he doubtless desires to attract. Look at the advertisement, girls, and read, if you can, its full meaning. A young man, we will suppose he is young, sets out with the idea of gaining a certain sum of money in a certain number of years. This of course is the highest object he has in life, and the next is to get some one to help him accomplish it. Now, if he did not know very well that it was useless to look among those who were acquainted with him for this help meet, would he ever stoop to the pitiful trick of advertising for a wife? Never. What man worth having did you ever know to do such a thing? It is almost invariably the last resort, the lowest too, we might say, of those who are destitute of such qualifications as would win esteem, regard or love in the community where they are personally known. Very often, too, marriage is the last thing they desire or expect to accomplish by such means. They have a low curiosity to gratify; they want to see what the girls will say, and doubtless imagine that all the silly, romantic answers they receive are written in good faith and serious earnest. It may be remembered by those who read the FARMER some years ago, that more than one notice of the above nature appeared in its pages at different times, and two, at least, that we recollect of, gave orders for replies to be mailed to the editor, who who should remail them, to the anxious advertisers. Such a correspondence as passed through our hands on those occasions we wish never to be witness to again. Most of the letters were accompanied by a request that the editor would "read and forward." Some few of them were spicy specimens of covert satire, and some contained advice of a very motherly nature, but in too many instances the Rosa Matilda and Lydia Languish elements predominated. In the descriptions of personal appearance, it was astonishing to see what a similarity there was. Dozens of the letters seemed, as it were, daguerreotypes of each other. There was the inevitable "fair complexion, blue eyes, brown hair inclined to curl, medium height, small feet and hands, passionately fond of flowers and music, know how to make pies and play on the melodeon." One would think the writers were all fashioned after the model of the last "yellow covered" heroine out.

Now the question about such correspondence is, not so much whether it is sincere or only in fun, as whether it is in either case improving, elevating to the mind, or even re-

spectable. In our opinion, time, ink and paper might be better employed; and probably would be if girls were aware into what hands such letters often go. It is true fictitious names may screen their personal identity, but the name and sex of woman suffer none the less. If the offending individual escapes, the obloquy of the offence falls upon the class. If girls anywhere write such letters, girls everywhere might write them, and so they are classed alike. Would it not be better if the example were the other way? The higher our aims are, the purer minded we prove ourselves to the world, as individuals, the higher and better will be the world's estimate of all womankind. With these opinions, briefly expressed, we take leave of "B. C. B." thankful that he has requested communications to be addressed immediately to himself, instead of making the FARMER or the editor a medium.

The Work Question Again.

Is Jenny's query never to be answered. Eagerly and earnestly have I sought the Household of the FARMER, hoping each week an answer might appear in its columns to give light to the many minds now groping in darkness, deprived of the means by which to gain a respectable livelihood, and make themselves of use in the world. And who, with a consciousness of leading a useless life, can be happy? Surely not they who are endowed with good natural abilities.

As the FARMER made its weekly visits, how eagerly were its pages scanned, earnestly desiring that Jenny in her distress might find some relief through its columns, feeling assured that what would help her would be the means of helping many more. But thus far have I looked in vain. While nearly every other subject seems to have entered the minds of your correspondents, the one great question has remained unanswered and apparently unnoticed, except by the old Bachelor, who strove manfully to enlighten the girls as to what they must do, not to be useful and independent, however, but to get married. So while we must thank him for setting forth his best endeavor in our behalf, we must apply to some one else to answer the question asked and not the one that was not asked. Why has Jenny's query remained thus long unanswered. Is the question, what are girls going to do, of so little importance, that not even one of your worthy correspondents considers it deserving notice. Were boys to ask such a question, how many answers would they receive, such as, you may become a doctor, lawyer, a merchant, a mechanic of any kind, or engage in many other things too numerous to mention, all of which will afford a respectable living. But 'tis not so with girls. When the schoolroom and kitchen are supplied, when they are no longer hired to ply the needle because machine work is much cheaper and better, when they are looked down upon as dependent and helpless, with no means to rise above, what are they to do? But girls, hold; have we not all this time been looking on the dark side of our existence? Turn over a new leaf, and there we see the same Author created us that created our Brothers, endowed us with faculties of understanding and perception like them; He speaks to us as well as them when he says, "come unto me and be ye saved," and when we ask Him, He adopts us for his children as readily as them. And will we mistrust His power to maintain us? "Not a sparrow falls to the ground without His notice," and His children will He let them perish? No indeed. Then, sisters, let us look to Him with an eye of faith, knowing He will, in His own good time, open the door of usefulness if that door is not already opened, and be assured that we shall never be left to perish for want of support.

THEBE.

How Ladies Should Dress.

In All the Year Round the following views are expressed in regard to ladies' dresses: "As you look from your windows in Paris, observe the first fifty women who pass; forty have noses depressed in the middle, a small quantity of dark hair, and a swarthy complexion, but then what a toilet! Not only suitable for the season, but the age and complexion of the wearer. How neat the feet and hands! How well the clothes are put on, and more than all, how well they suit each other!"

Before English women can dress perfectly, they must have the taste of the French, especially in color. One reason why we see colors ill-arranged in England is that the different articles are purchased each for its own imagined virtues, and without any thought of what is to be worn with it. Women, while shopping, buy what pleases the eye on the counter, forgetting what they have at home. That parasol is pretty, but it will kill by its

color, one dress in the buyer's wardrobe, and be unsuitable for the others. To be magnificently dressed costs money; but to be dressed with taste is not expensive. It requires good taste, knowledge and refinement. Never buy an article unless it is suitable to your age, habit, style, and the rest of your wardrobe. Nothing is more vulgar than to wear costly dresses with a common delaine, or cheap lace with expensive brocades.

What colors, it may be asked, go best together? Green with violet; gold with dark crimson or lilac; pale blue with scarlet; pink with black or white; and gray with scarlet or pink. A cold color generally requires a warm tint to give life to it. Gray and pale blue, for instance, do not combine well, both being cold colors. White and black are safe wear, but the latter is not favorable to dark or pale complexions. Pink is to some skins the most becoming; not, however, if there is much color in the cheeks and lips, and if there be even a suspicion of red in either hair or complexion. Peach color is perhaps one of the most elegant colors worn. Maize is very becoming, particularly to persons with dark hair and eyes. But whatever the colors or materials of the entire dress, the details are all in all; the lace around the bosom and sleeves, the flowers—in fact, all that furnishes the dress. The ornaments on the head must harmonize with the dress. If trimmed with black lace, some of the same should be worn on the head, and the flowers, which are worn in the hair, should decorate the dress.

Noted People of the Bible.

BY SLOW JAMIE.

NUMBER TWENTY-SEVEN.

Samson—Continued.

The child grew up to manhood and the first thing we know, he who is expected to fight the Philistines, seeks alliance with them. He fell in love with a girl at Timnath. He was first struck with her beauty, and when he talked with her, was taken with her company. From her after conduct it appears that she was both fickle and treacherous. Nor is it probable that in personal appearance she excelled her companions, any more than in moral qualities, for love, like harsher passions, is often very unreasonable. He spoke to his parents about the matter and they remonstrated. He does not seem to have been self-willed or undutiful, but the very opposite. Yet he was so set on the young woman, that they yielded. And now had everything gone according to his hopes he would have settled down quietly, lived on friendly terms with his country's oppressors, and died unknown and forgotten. Perhaps we might go further and add that the Philistines would have gained a permanent ascendancy. Israel might have been absorbed among the surrounding nations, and the history of the world been changed. An adventure that he met with about this time, drew out his hidden energy, and gave him confidence. Among the thick clustering vines he came suddenly on a lion which sprang at him with a terrific growl. He was unarmed and there was no time to escape. He leaped on it and wrung off its head. When he went that way again the flesh was decayed, and a swarm of bees had laid their store in the skeleton, probably in the skull. This supplied him with a mass of honey. That this romantic incident took hold of his glowing imagination, and filled him with new ideas of great exploits, is evident both from the riddle he made of it, and the close secret he, for a long time, kept it.

When his companions and his wife, too, disgusted him by their double dealing in the matter of the riddle, instead of going home he went farther into the country of the Philistines towards the Mediterranean Sea. We are told that the spirit of the Lord came upon him. This is a Hebraism, and means the working of his own peculiar genius, with which the spirit of God had endowed him. That it was neither the spirit of inspiration, nor the spirit of grace, is evident from its effects. So it can only mean the spirit which fitted him to be a deliverer. The Bible narrative is so brief that a hasty reading would lead us to think that he went to Askelon for the express purpose of killing thirty men and giving their spoil to pay his wager. But had he deliberately designed to kill any of the race, he would certainly think first of attacking those who had insulted him by tampering with his wife. It is likely that in the heat of his spirit he wandered off he hardly knew where, and came to some merry-making where the Philistines were arrayed in new raiment, and also had sheets with them for the purpose of encamping out. What quarrel struck up between them, it is hard to tell. Perhaps like Moses he espoused the cause of some fellow Israelite whom they were abusing, or perhaps they amused themselves about the pecu-

liar garb of his Nazariteship. At all events when we consider their barbarous manners, and his present irritable mood, we can readily imagine how a brawl might strike up.

When the storm of passion had spent itself in this bloody encounter, he returned, and with haughty complaisance, gave the garments and sheets of his enemies to his former companions, but he was still too much soured to visit his wife. So he went home to his father and mother, who were, no doubt, well enough pleased to see him returning alone. If, however, they imagined that he was completely alienated from the Philistines, they were mistaken. His former love soon returned, and, although he was the injured party, yet he went to make up the quarrel. To his unspeakable irritation, he found his wife married to his bridegroom. The conduct of his companions, his recent quarrel with the Askelonites, the treachery of his father-in-law, and the fickleness of his wife, made him angry with the whole race, and he determined to take a general revenge. This he found it convenient to do, for it was wheat harvest. The barley stood in shocks and the wheat was partly out. The olive trees flush with oil were like tinder for the fire, and even the vines were not free from danger. Catching a great number of animals of the fox kind, he fastened burning sticks on their tails and let them go all at once. The boys would take after these with whoop and halloo, and the frightened creatures would naturally take to the covert of the grain fields and vineyards. Soon they have other work to do than to chase the foxes. As they would labor to put down the fire in one spot, it would break out in another, as the flying creatures would carry it from place to place. When all was over, they began to inquire about the author, and, learning the nature of the quarrel, the excited mob ran to the house of Samson's father-in-law and, setting fire to it, burned up both father and daughter, nor is it unlikely that the rest of the family perished in the flames. When such was their barbarous conduct towards one of their own blood, we may imagine how galling must be the bondage they would impose on the Israelites.

(Concluded next week.)

How to Serve the Old Hens.

The Cottage Gardener is responsible for the following directions as to the best way of disposing of ancient biddies:

"There are methods of cooking that will make them eatable and even delicate. We will say nothing of pounding and potting, any one can do that, and it is a laborious operation. But the value of a hen, however old, in the stock-pot for soup or for broth, is three times her own weight of any other meat; but she must not be put in entire—she must be cut up in small pieces; and if the stock-pot is only allowed to simmer instead of boiling hard all the time it is on the fire, the meat of the poor old victim may be eaten. 'Ah,' says the advocate of straightforward roast and boil, 'a pound per head and no bone. You may eat it, boiled to rags.' It may be we are older stagers than some of our readers, and that we have roughed it more; but we will tell them what we have been glad to eat, and found it savory—the rags as they are called, the shreds of the old hen, and older meat of every kind, cold, mixed with cold potatoes and served with salad dressing. We were hungry, but we found it excellent. It is, however, sometimes desired to make a pie; and here the old hens will do as good service as the youngest chicken—we are not sure they are not better. Cut them in joints, and season them according to your taste; put them in an earthenware dish with a lid to it; add to them any scraps of meat you have. Nothing is too hard or too common. Odd pieces of bacon are excellent, the fat end of the ribs of beef, the flap of the loin of mutton, and the scraps of meat that are left of any joint—above all, the pieces of fat. Fill up your dish by making a mosaic of meat, or by trying to imitate the old-fashioned marble chimney pieces; put a piece of fowl, then a piece of lean bacon, then a piece of fat, and so on. Fill up the corners with any scrap, shred, or morsel. When the vessel is full pour in some gravy, or, failing that, some water, filling it to the top. Tie the lid down, put in a slack oven at evening, and let it stay therein, till the morning. Then put it aside to get cold; and, believe us, you will have an excellent and delicate dish. Let it not be supposed the goodness is due to the scraps of meat, because it will be better if there is nothing but fowl in it. It is a capital thing for breakfast, it is very useful on the side-table at dinner time, and may take the place of the 'Pate de foies gras aux truffes,' just as Beau Tibbs's cowheel took the place of the Orlotans and venison. It is a glorious dish in cold weather, and cuts out half frozen in tempting slices."

One Step.

"Had I better get in and row across, I wonder?"

"Nobody would ever know anything about it; and there the pretty new boat lies, rocking to and fro on the river. How fair and dainty it looks, and there are the two oars lying in the bottom. It's only a mile down to the bridge, and I could row down there and back in a little while, and oh! it would be such a pleasant, pleasant sail!"

"Of course, nothing could happen to me, for grandpa said to mamma the other evening, when we went down to the mill, 'Why, Helen, Harry's a natural born sailor! He can manage the boat as well as I!'"

"Oh, dear! I wish he'd never seen that boat!" said mamma. "I expect it will be the death of him yet."

"Well, he didn't inherit his natural taste from you, that's certain," laughed grandpa; "but women are always nervous about the water."

"And that's all. It's just mamma's nervousness; and I know nothing would happen to me, getting in there and having a little sail; and it would be so nice, this beautiful afternoon, with just that breath of wind, rocking the alders that fringe the shore; and the river lies here between the banks like a deep blue mirror, and looks away up by the bridge, like a brown ribbon tangled in and out among the young oaks and poplars."

"Nobody would ever know anything about it, either; for, of course, I should get back safe, and I don't believe there'd be a bit of harm in it."

"But then, there's my promise to mother; there's no getting aside of that, and it was the last thing she said to me before she left home on Thursday."

"She called me to the carriage and bent over one side and smoothed my hair, as she always does when she talks to me: 'Now Harry, my dear boy,' she said, 'I want you to promise that you won't get inside that boat until your father and I get home again.'"

"No, mamma, I won't, certainly," I answered, though I hated to bad enough—that's a fact."

"And I think it's quite too bad, that such a big boy as I am can't have his way in such a little matter as this."

"Oh, dear! dear! the longer I look at the sky over my head, and at the sky in the river, and at the banks on either side, and at the bridge, looking like a white fall of lace away off in the distance—the more I want to go. It seems as if I must."

"One more step and I shall be in the boat; but, there again, my promise to mamma has come back to me!"

"And how shall I feel when she comes and looks in my face with her loving eyes, and calls me her darling boy, and puts her arms around my neck and kisses me over and over again!"

"She won't ask me whether I've been in the boat, because I have promised her I wouldn't, and I never told my mother a lie in my life."

"And I won't now! Beautiful river—pretty boat, it's hard enough to leave you—but I will."

"Nobody would know it, I said. Yes, God would know it if I got in that boat, if no human being ever did, and the lie would be written against me, and I should have to meet it somewhere—sometime."

"I'll get away as fast as I can. Oh, dear! how near I came to telling a lie, and committing a terrible sin. I just begin to see it now!"

"Mamma came home last night. Such a hugging as I had!"

"Has my Harry been a good boy?" she said, "and not done a single thing his mother would have disapproved of?"

"No, I guess not, mamma," I said; but I was thinking about the boat, and didn't speak very positively."

"Mamma held me away and looked in my eyes. 'You guess not?' are you not quite certain, Harry?" she asked."

"Well, mamma, I haven't done anything, but I've thought about it."

"She drew her arms around me, and held me close to her heart."

"Tell me all about it, Harry dear," she asked."

"And then I did. I told her about my going to the river last Saturday afternoon, and how near I came to getting into the boat and rowing down to the bridge, and what a terrible temptation it was, and how, in one step, I should have been in—but the memory of my promise to her, and the thought that God saw me, held me back when there was one step betwixt me and the boat."

"And when I had done I found mamma's

tears falling, just like thick rain drops, in my hair. 'Oh, my child! I thank God! I thank God!' she said."

"And I, too, thanked Him then from my heart, that I didn't take that 'one step.'"

Household Varieties.

Nearly all our readers will remember having seen the strangely musical and melancholy poem entitled "Over the River," which was originally written for the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, and afterward reprinted in almost every paper in the Union. Its author is thus described by a correspondent of the Boston Transcript:

"In Winchendon, N. H., I visited a young lady somewhat celebrated for her poetic effusions furnished the Springfield Republican. Her home is, and nearly all her life has been, in this town, where her parents, her grandparents, and most of her great-grandparents lived, with nearly all of whom I was personally acquainted. They were common farmers. The lady's real name is Nancy Amelia Woodbury Priest, Col. Jacob B. Woodbury, who died in this town, about twenty years since, was her great-grandfather. She is a very unassuming young lady, twenty-three years of age, in humble circumstances living in a small, neat house, with some flowers in bloom outside. I found her braiding straw bonnets. She made no pretension to being a poetess, but said she sometimes 'amused herself with rhyming.'"

The Ladies' Department of the California Farmer is edited by Mrs. Lizzie Wiley Warren, M. D.

The Black Swan (Elizabeth Greenfield) is now a resident of Philadelphia, and has amassed a handsome competency by her exhibitions.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is to deliver the address at the agricultural fair to be held at Dundee, New York.

A down east poet has written an immense poem on "Nature," which commences:

"Wiggle, wiggle, pollywog,
Pretty soon you'll be a frog."

At no moment of difficulty does a husband, knowing his own utter helplessness, draw so closely to his wife's side for comfort and assistance, as when he wants a button to be sewed on his shirt collar!

Says Mrs. Partington: "It is a very good thing to have a good husband, though the chances of getting one is as uncertain as a lottery at a religious fair. Now there's Mr. Bees, who is in California, is a husband worth having, for he was always acidulous to please his wife when he was at home, and he has been unremitting ever since he went away. There's as much difference between people, gracious me, as there is between anybody."

The Great Invention.

The poor woman's riches,
The rich woman's bliss.

In the war which is going on among the sewing machines, there is something comforting in the fact that nobody is killed, and the community in general derive a permanent benefit. As in the political world, where a great variety of opinion prevails, and each party has its favorite leader, so among the sewing machines, we find a great variety of opinions, and each one loud in their praises of the one they think the best. Unlike political opinions, however, we regard all the sewing machines as a blessing. From the greatest to the least, from the splendid cabinet machine of Grover & Baker, down to the smallest machine invented, we find a labor-saving benefit to all the families in the land. In so saying, however, we must not be considered as recommending a cheap article, as to our sorrow, we have invariably found that a cheap article is in the end the dearest.

We speak from experience when we say that, after having tried all the principal sewing machines, we must accord to that of Grover & Baker the pre-eminence. Those indispensable features of sewing, strength, uniformity and elasticity, all of which are brought out in this incomparable invention, make it the first sewing machine in the country.—Others have their good points, but this combines all, and possesses every characteristic necessary to make it most desirable. We know one lady whose appreciation of this machine, after a trial of years, is such that she would part with almost every other article of household furniture before she would allow it to be taken. She understands the different varieties of sewing machines, and has tested the merits of all; but Grover & Baker's noiseless machine, with its firm uniform stitch, surpasses in her estimation, all others. In that lady's opinion we have the most unlimited confidence, her taste and judgment being excelled by none. Nor has her judgment been formed hastily. She has with a view of thoroughly testing the merits of the different sewing machines, given the most of them a fair trial, and the result is as above stated.

The Grover & Baker Company, from being one of the oldest and most successful of the originators and directors of the business, and having associated with it men of the greatest artistic skill, possesses facilities above that of others in making such improvements as are calculated to bring the sewing machine to perfection. In their magnificent establishment on Broadway, they have in the finest taste fitted up a large drawing-room, where a

great number of ladies may be found every day, either learning or perfecting themselves in the art of sewing; and we would say to our lady friends who have hitherto remained skeptical in regard to this great invention of the age, an hour could not be more profitably spent than at this establishment.—N. Y. Christian Advocate and Journal.

Household Recipes.

Elderberry Wine.

We find among our exchanges the two following recipes for making elderberry wine. Many people make large quantities of this wine, as it is considered good for medicinal purposes, and by some it is used as a beverage like other fruit wines.

The quantity of fruit required, is one gallon of ripe elderberries for every two gallons of wine. For ten gallons of wine take five gallons berries, boil them in five or six gallons of water, then strain the liquor, and whatever the liquor proves short of ten gallons, make up as follows: Add water to the pulp, stir it about and strain to the rest. Add thirty pounds sugar and two or three ounces hops. Then take three-quarters of a pound of ginger root bruised, five ounces cloves, one of cinnamon, and put them together in a bag and tie loosely. Put the bag with its contents into the previous mixture, and boil two hours; when quite cool, ferment with yeast as you do beer. In two or three days draw the liquor off into a cask, suspend the bag of spices by a string not long enough to reach the bottom; paste over stiff brown paper. It will be fit for use in two months.

Another Way.—To 15 pounds of berries take 15 pounds of white sugar, add enough water to make the same to five gallons. Mash the berries, press and strain them, then add the sugar and water; let it stand in a tub or vessel three days; take off the scum, then put the wine into a strong vessel, tightly bunged, until fermentation ceases, and then bottle if desired. It should stand six months before being bottled, as it gives it a better flavor being in a cask.

MIXED PICKLES.—Take pickled peppers, cabbage, mangoes, nasturtiums, beans, green and red tomatoes, radish pods, small onions and celery, cut them up fine, and mix them together. Then add one root of horse radish cut in fine slips; with six or eight small red peppers, cloves, stick cinnamon, allspice, and a few black pepper grains. Stir well together, then put in glass jars, and cover with cold vinegar, adding one table spoonful of sugar to each quart of vinegar.

CUCUMBER CATSUP.—Take two dozen full-grown cucumbers and six white onions; peel and chop them as fine as possible; sprinkle on three quarters of a pint of fine table salt; put the whole in a sieve, and let it drain twelve hours; then take a teaspoonful of mustard seed, half a teaspoonful of whole black pepper, and mix them well with the cucumbers and onions; put the whole into a stone jar, with the strongest vinegar; close it up tightly for three days and it is fit for use, and keeps well.

YANKEE PEPPER SAUCE.—Take two dozen peppers, cut them fine, with double quantity of cabbage, one root of horse radish grated; one hand full of salt; one tablespoonful of mustard seed; one dessert spoonful of allspice; one dessert spoonful of cloves; two tablespoonfuls of sugar, and a little mace. Boil the spices and sugar in two quarts of the best cider vinegar, which, as soon as removed from the fire and while yet boiling, pour over the other ingredients. When cold put in jars, cover close and keep in a cool place.

GRAPE JELLY.—Put the grapes into a jar and place the jar in an oven, or on the top of a stove to draw out the juice; then squeeze them through a cloth, and to every pint of juice add one pound of loaf sugar, and boil nearly an hour; after which pour it into the pots, and let it stand till next day; then cover with paper, and tie up tight.

Enigma.

In a curious house with brazen floor,
Without a window or a door,
There a righteous judge doth wait,
The judge of all, both small and great.

Beneath the floor is many a cell,
Designed for those that here must sit;
And all that pass the ordeal well,
Must balance right, two cells must fit.

Should any one in these vaults be found,
That cannot well pass muster,
They'd quickly cast him to the ground,
And pronounce him a base impostor.

This curious thing—what can it be,
Its name, dear reader, tell to me.
Plymouth, Sept., 1860. J. W. E.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

I am composed of nine letters.
My 2, 4, 6, is what all boys and girls should know how to do.
My 7, 9, is a useful tool.
My 2, 5, 9, is a number.
My 8, 2, 1, is what our Haddis were made for.
My 1, 2, 3, is a title of honor.
My whole is a tribe of Indians.

KITTIE BAKER, Jonesville.

Answer to Miscellaneous Enigma of last week—GEORGE BANCROFT.

THE ASHLAND

Clover Hulling and Cleaning Machines
THE BEST IN THE WORLD!

They have taken First Premiums at the World's Fair, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan State Fairs.

These Machines are warranted to hull and clean from 20 to 50 bushels of seed per day. They have been long tried and found to be the most reliable and durable. These machines, with all the improvements, are made only by the subscribers, who have on hand a large number for the season of 1860.

Send for a circular, and order early. Price from \$90 to \$100. D. WHITING, Manufacturer and Proprietor, Ashland, Ohio.

CIDER MILL SCREWS AND NUTS.
Weighing 450 lbs. Cast Steel point and step. Price, \$30 a pair. Manufactured by PIPER & WOODARD, Clinton, Lenawee county, Michigan.

CUMMINGS' PATENT
HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTER.
The best in use, by hand or horse power. At PENFIELD'S AGRI. WAREHOUSE, Detroit, Dec. 30, 1858.

1860. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. 1860.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
AND
DETROIT, MONROE AND TOLEDO
RAIL ROAD.

MONROE, CHICAGO, TOLEDO, CINCINNATI AND CLEVELAND LINE.

With its connections, forms a Through Route from Detroit to Monroe, Adrian, Chicago, Toledo, Sandusky, Cleveland, Dayton, Hamilton, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Boston, Montreal, Quebec, Portland, Boston's Point, and all points interior, in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and the New England States, and all points West and South West.

On and after Monday, April 9th, 1860, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
FROM DETROIT.—Mail and Express, daily, except Sunday, at 7:30 A. M., arriving in Chicago at 10:15 A. M., connecting with the Express Train from Toledo at 10:30 A. M. (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:15 A. M. making connection with the Express Train from Toledo at 11:30 P. M., connecting with the Lightning Express Train for Chicago (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:00 A. M.

TOLEDO accommodation, daily except Sunday, at 12:15 P. M., arriving in Toledo at 8:00 P. M., connecting with Express train for Cleveland, Buffalo and New York.

FROM CHICAGO.—Mail and Express, daily, except Sunday (via old road), at 6 A. M. and Lightning Express, daily, except Sunday, via Air Line, at 8:00 A. M., making connection with the Express Train from Toledo at 11:30 P. M., connecting with the Lightning Express Train for Chicago (via old road), arriving in Chicago at 8:00 P. M., via old road and Adrian, arriving in Detroit at 7:05 A. M.

TOLEDO—Chicago and Montreal Express, daily except Sunday, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 7:05 A. M. Mail and Express, daily except Sunday, at 4:05 P. M., arriving in Detroit at 6:50 P. M.

Detroit accommodation, daily except Sunday, at 11:00 A. M., arriving in Detroit at 8:00 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.—Trains from Detroit connect at Adrian with Michigan Southern Main Line for Chicago, with New Albany and Salem Railroad, at the crossing of that line, and at Chicago with all Roads for the Northwest and South.

Connect also at Adrian with Jackson Branch Trains for Jackson.

Connect at Toledo with Dayton and Michigan Road, for Dayton, Hamilton and Cincinnati; with the Cleveland and Toledo Road, for Sandusky, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Albany, Boston and New York; with Wash. & Fort Wayne, for Fort Wayne and points Southwest, and with Air Line Rail Road for Bryan, Kendallville, Ligonier and Goshen.

Trains from Chicago and Toledo connect at Detroit with Grand Trunk Railroad of Sarnia, Toronto, Prescott, Montreal, Quebec and Boston; with the Great Western Railway for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Albany, New York and Boston, also with Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, for Grand Rapids, Grand Haven and intermediate Stations.

Great Trunk leave daily, except Sunday, as follows: FOR TOLEDO, at 12:15 P. M., arriving at Toledo at 4:00 P. M. FOR CHICAGO, at 4:00 P. M., arriving at Chicago at 9:00 P. M.

Trains are run by Chicago time, which is Twenty Minutes slower than Detroit time.

Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all night trains on this route.

No change of cars between Detroit and Chicago. Baggage checked through to all points East & West.

W. D. C. CARR, General Supt., Toledo, Ohio.
L. P. KNIGHT, Agent, Detroit.

H. C. GILBERT'S NURSERIES,
Coldwater, Mich.

THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of Dealers and growers to his large and choice stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, all of which will be ready for the Fall Trade of 1860.

My assortment contains the following staple articles, all of which will be warranted far superior to Eastern grown trees for Western cultivation, viz:

100,000 grafted Apple trees, 3 and 4 years old.
800,000 do do do 2 years old.
400,000 do do do 1 year old.
20,000 Peach trees, all choice varieties.

Dwarf and Standard Pears, Plums, Cherries, Quinces, Grapes, Lawton Blackberries, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries and other fruits of the leading and most approved varieties.

For Nurserymen
I have several hundred thousand Apple seedlings, 1 and 2 years old; also, choice Ornamental Trees and Flowering Shrubs.

Dealers and Fruit Growers
Are respectfully invited to look through my stock before closing contracts for next fall and spring. I have several neighbors who are embarking largely in the nursery business, and are entirely agreed in one thing, and that is to make Coldwater a point that cannot be safely overlooked by any man who wants Fruit and Ornamental trees.

Come and See us,
and we will engage that you shall be suited in the quality, quantity and terms of sale.

Wanted immediately,
Local Agents at all prominent points in this and western States.

20 or 30 Live Men,
as Traveling Agents, to all of whom liberal commissions will be paid.
18-60 H. C. GILBERT, Proprietor.

WEST TROY BELL FOUNDRY.
[Established in 1824.]

The Subscribers manufacture and have constantly for sale at their old established Foundry, their superior Bells for Churches, Academies, Factories, Steamboats, Locomotives, Plantations, &c., mounted in the most approved and substantial manner, with their new Patented Yoke and other improved Mountings, and warranted in every particular. For information in regard to Keys, Dimensions, mountings, Warrantee, &c., send for a circular. Address, A. MENNELLY'S SONS, West Troy, N. Y.

RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING THE BEST MOWER AND REAPER.
The committee on Agricultural Implements of the last New York State Fair, held at Albany, say to farmers: "We think the improvements put upon this machine (KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER,) since the last State Fair, justify it to the award; ('THE MOST VALUABLE MACHINE OR IMPLEMENT FOR THE FARMER, EITHER NEWLY INVENTED OR AN IMPROVEMENT ON ANY NOW IN USE,') and the exceeding strength and great simplicity of the machine must commend it to the FARMING COMMUNITY."

CAST STEEL BELLS,
For Churches, Academies, Fire Alarms
FACTORIES, &c.
FROM SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.
HAVE been tested in all climates, Europe and America. Weigh less; cost less per pound; have better tones; can be heard farther than other bells. They cost 50 per cent. less than.

THE BEST COMPOSITION BELLS,
Which are also sold by me at Makers' Prices.
BROKEN BELLS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Or re-cast on short notice. Such bells will nearly pay for Steel Bells of same size.
Send for Circular, delivered in all parts of the United States or Canada, by JAMES G. DUDLEY, 44-ly 98 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

FRESH SHAKER SEEDS, OF LAST YEARS
growth and warranted. Also, Spring Wheat, Sweet Potatoes of several kinds, King Philip, Flour, Dutton Eight Rowed and Sweet Corn, Timothy, Clover, Barley Pens, &c., at
PENFIELD'S FIELDS
108 Woodward Ave., Detroit.

THE BEST MACHINE

AND NO MISTAKE
For the Harvest of 1860.

Double Hinge-Jointed and Folding Bar
BUCKEYE

MOWER AND REAPER,
Aultman & Miller's Patent.

MANUFACTURED BY
Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton,
JACKSON, MICHIGAN.

A Perfect Mower,
A First Class Reaper,

It has proved to be
THE MOST DURABLE MACHINE
AND OF THE LIGHTEST DRAGGAGE.

And it works
MORE EASILY & SURELY
THAN ANY OTHER.

It is THE MACHINE.
This fact
has been established
by the Farmers themselves,
that there is no longer any occasion
for our incomparable list of
GOLD MEDALS AND FIRST PREMIUMS
from
National, State and County Fairs.

What we wish now to say
is that we wish
the Farmers of Michigan
to know that
that any of them who have not yet ordered
one of these machines,
if
they want it
FOR THE HARVEST OF 1860,
they should lose no time
in ordering it
from us
or
from one of our Agents, viz:

Gen'l Agt. for the State, E. ARNOLD, of DEXTER, Wayne County—HEATH & DEESSER, Blindbury's Hotel, Detroit.

C. M. MANN, 108 Michigan Avenue, Detroit.
Oakland County—H. N. HILL, Pontiac.
Lapeer County—J. H. N. HILL, Pontiac.
Oakland County—J. DURKEE, Pontiac.
Wm. DENNISON, Troy.

Macomb County and east tier of townships in Oakland
—L. WOODWARD, Rochester.
Cathoon County—G. GIBBS, Homer.
G. B. MURRAY, Marshall.

BURNHAM & CO., Battle Creek.
Kalamazoo County—Dr. E. RANSOM, Kalamazoo.
Lansing & Monroe—KEYES & PRIZE, Clinton.
Washtenaw county part—Geo. ALEXANDER, Ypsilanti.
HARVEY WELSH, Plymouth.

HENDERSON & RUSDEN, Ann Arbor.
Genesee Co.—J. C. DANTON, Grand Blanc.
Oakland Co.—W. M. HENDERSON, West Novi.
Ionia County—H. DUGARMO, Lyons.
Livingston Co.—F. FREEMAN WEBB, Pinckney.
Jackson Co.—M. LONGYEAR, Grass Lake.
J. W. BURWELL, Livingston county.

The reputation of the Buckeye is so well established (embracing all real improvements and having some peculiarities of its own) that no other machine has or can have that we have no fear that intelligent farmers in our State, who can procure this, will purchase any other either for mowing or reaping.

WATERS, LATHROP & MCNAUGHTON,
Jackson, March 31, 1860.

THE SYRACUSE NURSERIES
OFFER FOR SALE
The following Trees, Plants, &c.

Apple—3, 4 and 5 years old; a very general assortment.
Pear—1 and 2 years old; Dwarf and Standard, so extensive in variety as to enable us to fill the most particular order. Also, several choice varieties of bearing age.

Cherry—1 and 2 years old; Dwarf and Standard, beautiful trees.
Peach, Apricot, Plum and Nectarine—best varieties; trees very vigorous.

Currants—Cherry, White Grape, Victoria, and twelve other varieties; quality plants unsurpassable.
Gooseberries—Houghton's Seedling, a good stock, and some of the best English sorts.

Blackberries—Lawton and New Rochelle, Dorchester, and Newman's Thornless.
Grapes—A large stock of Isabella, Catawba and Clinton, 1 and 2 years old, exceedingly strong and well rooted; also, very superior plants of the Concord, Delaware, Liana, Hartford Prodigal, Northern Muscadine, Rebecca, and Union Village; the seven for \$6.

Also, Foreign varieties, in pots.
Evergreens—European Silver Fir; American and Norway Spruce; American Arbor Vite; Balsam; Hemlock; Austrian, Corsican and Scotch Firs; ranging from 2 to 6 feet.

Deciduous—American and European Mountain Ash; Weeping Ash; American Elms; English Weeping Elms (very graceful); Horse Chestnut; Catalpa; European Larch; Silver and Sugar Maples; Linden; Tulip Trees, (nursery grown and very fine); Black Walnut and Weeping Willow.

Shrubs—Althaea; Fringe Trees, purple and white; Double Flamingo Almond, cherry and peach; Honey suckles; Lilacs; Snowballs; Snowballs; Sweet Briar; Spirea; and a great many others. See Catalogue No. 3.

Roses—One of the best and largest collections in America; best plants of the Auguste at \$1.
Dahlias, Paeonies, Border Plants, Mulberry Roots, &c., in great variety.

Rhubarb—Cannon's Giant and Linnaeus; the best two varieties, without question; very low by the dozen, hundred or thousand.
Asparagus—very strong, 1 and 2 year old roots.
Hedge Plants—Honey Locust; Privet; 1 and 2 yrs; Red and White Cedar.

Our articles generally are of the finest growth, and will be sold at the lowest rates. For particular information see
Our Several Catalogues, viz:

No. 1. A Descriptive Catalogue of all our productions.
No. 2. A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit.
No. 3. A Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c.
No. 4. A Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Green House, and Bedding Plants, &c.
No. 5. A Wholesale Catalogue for Nurserymen and Dealers.

Forwarded on receipt of stamp for each.
SMITH & HANCHETT,
Syracuse, Sept., 1860.

INGERSOLL'S PATENT
PORTABLE PRESS.
FOR BAILING HAY, Rags, Wool, Broom Corn, &c. Simple, powerful and efficient—is believed to be the best in use. For particulars send for circulars.
JAMES G. DUDLEY,
98 Main st., Buffalo, N. Y.

THE WETHERFIELD SEED SOWER
FOR SALE AT
PENFIELD'S, 108 Woodward Avenue.

MICHIGAN FARMER.
R. F. JOHNSTONE, EDITOR.
Publication Office, 130 Jefferson Avenue.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Subscription.
We will send one copy for \$2.00; three copies for \$5.00 five copies for \$8.00, and ten copies for \$15.00. No paper sent without the money in advance.
We will also send the FARMER and the Atlantic Monthly, or Harper's Magazine to any address for \$4.00. Also the MICHIGAN FARMER and the Horticulturist or Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture to any address for \$3.00.

S. FOLSON,
WOOL DEALER,
90 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

A LATER AND BETTER REAPER.
RECOMMENDATION TO FARMERS IN SELECTING THE BEST MOWER AND REAPER.

Albany is a famous city for the making of "Klasing" mowers, and is the headquarters of the Mower and Reapers of the State. The Farmers of Michigan, by hundreds upon hundreds, have proved that the mowers and reapers manufactured by Waters, Lathrop & McNaughton of Jackson, are the best of the kind and all others long since the "latest improvements" on all those others.

THE MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.
During the week the price of breadstuffs has kept very firm. The arrivals from Europe do not seem to affect prices a great deal at the east. We note that sales of Michigan white wheat have been made in the New York market at \$1.25. The accounts from England indicate that the wheat crop of the kingdom has been average. There is one point about the wheat crop of Great Britain that should be kept in mind, and that is that if the harvest has been delayed, by the coldness and wetness of the season, the grain has been growing all the time, and hence the delay in the harvest, although not desirable, has added very much to the weight and quality of the berry.

The reports of the harvest, therefore, where the reaping has been done, give promise of a fair average. In other portions of the kingdom the harvest has hardly been secured, but yet it is looked upon that the crop will approximate to what is called an average. The reports of the crops in northern Europe and along the shores are good, though the yield is not quite up to that of last year. The foreign markets indicate very little speculative excitement, and prices are hardly maintained. In New York, the decline which the full state of the British market has effected, seems to have reached its lowest point for the present, and though there is no high pressure movement, the sales and shipments are steady. With the pressure from the west of large supplies, constantly going forward, we may not look for any increase in rates for some time, as the supply now on hand is so large, that before it can be worked off, even by a very active demand, there will be twice as much on hand ready for sale. In the Detroit market, good extra flour sells at \$4.75, and double extra is only bringing \$5.25. Prime clean lots of white wheat sell for nine shillings, and red wheat from wagons sells at 100 to 102. There is very little change in other grain, or in other produce.

The supply of apples is the best that has been seen in this market for years, and very choice kinds can be had at a dollar a barrel almost anywhere. The wagon loads of prime apples we have seen sold at 25¢ a bush and less, are numerous.

The quotations for produce are:

Extra white wheat flour	4.75 to 5.25
Superfine flour	4.50 to 4.75
White wheat, extra, bush	1.00 to 1.12
White wheat, No. 1, bush	1.00 to 1.06
Red wheat, No. 1, bush	1.00 to 1.02
Corn in the street, bush	0.46 to 0.48
Corn in store, bush	0.46 to 0.50
Oats, bush	0.28 to 0.32
Rye, bush	0.30 to 0.35
Barley, 3 cwt.	1.00 to 1.12
Corn meal, 3 cwt.	1.00 to 1.06
Brass, 10 lb.	9.00 to 10.00
Coarse middlings, 10 lb.	11.00 to 12.00
Butter, fresh roll, 10 lb.	12.00 to 13.00
Butter in firks, 10 lb.	0.70 to 0.80
Eggs, doz.	0.06 to 0.09
Potatoes, Meehanocks, bush	0.20 to 0.24
Common sorts, bush	0.18 to 0.20
Beans, bush	0.30 to 0.35
Apples, green, best quality, bush	0.20 to 0.25
90 quality, bush	0.25 to 0.40
Clover seed, bush of 60 lbs.	4.00 to 4.25
Timothy seed, per bush	8.00 to 8.25
Hay, timothy, 10 ton	8.00 to 10.00
Hay, marsh, 10 ton	5.00 to 6.00

Live Stock, &c.
The market for live stock is not very brisk, and sales are rather light. Smith of the Marine market purchased during this week some twenty head at the rate of 8¢. Very extra heavy cattle are not offering, but when they do come forward are readily picked up at half a cent more. The same buyer purchased a fine lot of sheep carcasses at 5 and 5½¢. A few dressed hogs have been offered and sold at 6½¢.

The Albany market of the week shows that market to have been overstocked with a large number of the "lean line." The excess in number over last week has been nearly 1800 head, and the complaint is that the quality of stock was inferior. But with this state of the trade prices have been well maintained, the eastern buyers coming forward and taking a large amount.

The New York market has not been overstocked this week, and prices are well maintained. Cattle of good quality seem to be in request, and are sold readily at favorable rates, but poor stock is quite plentiful, and it is with difficulty that they are sold so as to net any profit to either drover or grower. The average rates according to New York estimates are from 6 to 7¢ per pound.

At Albany, Phillips & Wood sold 14 head Michigan cattle at 4½¢, averaged 1400 lb. M. Henry 38 Michigan at 4½¢ per head, averaged 1175.

COOK'S PORTABLE
SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

THIS SUPERIOR BOILER, which was patented in 1860, is now manufactured and kept for sale by the subscribers in the village of Tecumseh. They have purchased the right for the State of Michigan, and are now prepared to supply all orders.

THE PORTABLE SUGAR OR SYRUP EVAPORATOR is acknowledged by all who have tried it to be the most important invention that has yet been made for the purpose of rendering the Sorghum or Imphee of the highest and most economical value to the grower. As the boiler for making Maple Sugar, it has been proved by many trials the past winter to be suited for making the highest quality of either sugar or syrup, and that where it has been, all other boilers will be discarded.

These boilers have been improved in many particulars since last season, are made of large and small sizes, best material, and are put together in the most workmanlike manner. Orders will be promptly filled, and further information as to prices, capacity and other matters will all times be furnished.

RICHARD & CO.,
Tecumseh, Lenawee Co., Mich.

STOCK BREEDERS' COLUMN.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF IMPROVED STOCK.
CUTH & BURNELL'S stock having been sold, and a stock of SHORTHORN CATTLE, mostly Cows and Heifers, reserved from other sales, together with a few young Bulls, are now offered at private sale. Also, his Jacks and Jennetts, Southdown Sheep and Chester White Pigs.
H. B. THOMPSON,
Assignee of CUTH & BURNELL.
Hartford, Trumbull Co., O.,
August 21, 1860.

J. BALLARD & SONS,
NILES, MICH.,
BREEDERS OF DEVON CATTLE.

WE OFFER FOR SALE a few head of Thoroughbred Devon Bulls and Heifers, from three months to two years old. We invite special attention to the fact that the pedigree of all our breeding animals and their ancestors are on record in the Devon Herd Book, which enables us to give a perfect pedigree with every animal; that is, a pedigree that shall trace the animal on every side through an unbroken line of blood, and to importation from the most reliable herds in England.

Purchasers from a distance can have stock delivered on board the east of the Mich. Central or Mich. Southern Railroad free of charge.

VALUABLE HORSE STOCK
Offered at Private Sale.

THE subscriber having been engaged in breeding from the most valuable strains of thorough bred and full bred trotting and road horses for several years, is now prepared to dispose of a number of his young stock on liberal terms, and to the satisfaction of those who desire to procure animals for breeding to the cold he offers for sale. An opportunity is now given to breeders to make a selection from stock bred from the best horses that have ever been introduced into Michigan or the western States. The list comprises some ten months to five years old, of thoroughbred, half and three quarter bred, and full bred trotting parentage on both sides. Amongst them are some of the closest bred and fullest blooded Messenger stallion colts to be found anywhere, also colts bred from the stock of Glencoe, Boston, Imported Stoupeover, Abolish, Vermont Black Hawk and Long Island Black Hawk, all of them remarkable for size, style and action.

For further particulars address
E. N. WILLCOX,
April 4th, 1860. 141f.

SHORTHORN CATTLE.
WILL SELL a few head of Shorthorn Cattle, male and female.
J. R. CRIPPEN.
Coldwater, May 1, 1860. 16-4m

Reaping and Mowing Machines.

JOHN REILLY, PATENTEE.
WM. N. ELLIOTT.
REILLY'S BADGER STATE
Reaping & Mowing Machine.

They also manufacture
Steam Engines, Mill Gearing, Plows, and
all kinds of Castings.

WHITE PIGEON, MICHIGAN.
THIS REAPER AND MOWER took the First Premium at the United States Fair in Chicago last Fall; also, at the Wisconsin State Fair in Milwaukee.
White Pigeon, St. Joseph Co., Mich.
April 9, 1860. 15-6m

HOWE'S IMPROVED
HAY OR CATTLE SCALES!
THE BEST IN USE.

FIRST PREMIUM OVER FAIRBANKS, at Vermont State Fair, '57 and '58.
FIRST PREMIUM and no competition in 1859.
FIRST PREMIUM at 18 different State Fairs.
SIX GOLD MEDALS at American Institute Fair, N. Y., 1859.
Howe's SCALES for ALL USES, have Great Simplicity, Wonderful Accuracy.

Requires no pit: may be set on top of the ground, or on a barn floor, and easily removed.

Check Rod: No Friction on Knife Edge; all friction received on Balls. Weigh truly if not level.

Delivered at any Railroad Station in the United States or Canada, set up, and warranted to give entire satisfaction or taken back.

Sends for Circulars and price lists, with account of trial of Scales between Howe and Fairbanks, at Vermont State Fair, to
JAMES G. DUDLEY,
General Western Agent, 93 Main St.,
Buffalo, N. Y.

HARBISON'S
IMPROVED MOVABLE COMB
BEE HIVE.

PATENTED JANUARY 4 1859.

SOME of the advantages which this hive possesses over other hives now offered to the public are: 1st. The shape and size: being fifteen inches square on the outside, by thirty inches high; conforming to the natural habits and requirements of the bee, and economizing the animal heat of the colony better than any other shaped hive; its symmetrical shape presenting a pleasing and ornamental appearance in the apiary, as well as being easily and cheaply constructed.

2d. The convenient and very efficient mode of ventilating the hive through the graduated chamber, supplying a sufficient amount of air and excluding the cold.

3d. The ease with which all dirt that accumulates in the hive, or on the bottom board can be cleaned out; and moth or worms that may infest the colony may be dislodged and destroyed.

4th. The ease with which access can be had to the interior of the hive, by the peculiar manner in which the door and lid is arranged; giving free access to every part of the hive; and when closed it is free from water running into and standing in the joints, as in the case where a cap is set in a rabbit or groove.

5th. The great improvement on frames; combining the movable comb principle with the adjustable, or so constructing the frames as to suit any sized comb in transferring from common hives, by moving the adjustable bar up or down.

6th. The very convenient method of adjusting the frame, to secure the proper space between the combs at all times, and fixing them in a perpendicular position and retaining them firmly and immovably in their proper place; and yet being easily removed when desired.

7th. The general construction of the hive is such as to permit the removal of any or all of the combs of a hive with ease and dispatch, thereby enabling the apiarist to increase his stock of bees by division or artificial swarms at pleasure; he can also supply queenless colonies with embryo queens, or combs which contain new laid eggs or young larvae, from which they will rear queens. It also affords ample facilities to examine the condition of each at any period of the year, and when necessary equalize the stores of honey and pollen, by taking combs from those having plenty and exchanging with those having but a limited supply, thereby ensuring the success of all the stocks in the apiary.

8th. The honey board is so arranged as to prevent the queen ascending to the spare honey receptacles, where she frequently deposits eggs in combs that should be filled only with a pure article of honey. Queens frequently ascend when openings are left above the principal breeding department, and are often lost in removing the boxes of honey, thereby endangering the prosperity of the entire colony. It permits all necessary operations to be performed without injuring or killing the bees; it gives the power of inspecting or examining the condition of your bees at any time, by raising up your combs; it is easily seen if the worm is in the comb; if so, it is easily taken out; it enables the apiarist to multiply his stocks as fast as it is profitable, without difficulty.

There are many advantages in the five too numerous to mention. Try it for yourselves; it will satisfy all good bee men, if not prejudiced. Give it a fair trial; it will transfer bees from the old hive into this, and give satisfaction or no pay. My bees I pay one dollar for making; everything found, timber dressed by machinery; the first cost does not vary far from \$2.00, well finished. County and township rights will be sold at a reasonable price. Address
A. F. MOON, Paw Paw, Mich.

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is more liable to its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low lying, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. What ever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commenced by deposition from the blood of corrupt or viscous matter, within, in the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which renders the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla.

The most effective remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedies that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptions and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Bores, or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blisters, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetters and Salt Rheum, Scaly Head, Ringworms, Eczema, Syphilis and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Diarrhea, Debility, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a 3econdary blood disease, the purpose of the medicine is to purify the blood, and to regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.
And out-lettes are for sale by J. S. Farrand, Detroit, and by all Druggists every where.

PURIFY THE BLOOD!
MOFFAT'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
AND
PHENIX BITTERS.

The high and envied celebrity with which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invaluable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them.

IN ALL CASES
of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidney,
BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER COMPLAINTS.
In the South and West, where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Plaster, farinaceous and others, who once use these Medicines, will never afterwards be without them.

BILIOUS COLIC, SEROUS, LOOSENESS, PILES,
COSTIVENESS, COLDS AND COUGHS,
COLIC, AND HUMORS,
DROPSIES.

Dyspepsia.—No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these medicines immediately. Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Flatulency, Itch, and Acne.—For the cure of these and other cutaneous diseases, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease; a cure by these medicines is permanent.

Try them. Be satisfied, and be cured.

FOURTEEN
GENERAL DEBILITY, GOUT, GIDDIENESS, GRAVEL, Headaches of every kind, Inward Fever, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Impure Blood, Jaundice, Loss of appetite, Nervous Diseases.—Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury, indistinctly sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla.

NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, COMPLAINTS of all kinds, ORGANIC AFFECTIONS.

PAIN.—The original proprietor of these medicines has the cure of 25 years' standing, by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the Head, Side, Back, Joints and Organs.

RHEUMATISM.—Those affected with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines.

Scrofula of the blood to the Head, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Swellings.

THE Life Pills and Phenix Bitters
PURIFY THE BLOOD,
And thus remove all disease from the system.

Prepared and sold by
DR. WILLIAM B. MOFFAT,
835 Broadway, corner of Astor Street, New York.
For sale by all Druggists.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.
Viz: Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus,
and Flatulent and Spasmodic Colics.

WE, the undersigned, have for several years past sold

B. FOSGATE'S ANODYNE CORDIAL,
and during this period have witnessed its salutary effects in curing the diseases for which it is recommended, viz:

Acute and Chronic Diarrhea and Cholera Morbus.

In our own, and in the families of our customers, and have also seen its successful administration in cases of

CHOLERA INFANTUM.

We do, therefore, confidently recommend it to all those who may be afflicted with those distressing and dangerous complaints, as offering one of the best means for their cure or relief:

W. BRISTOL, Union,
J. J. POOL, Hamilton,
J. F. HAMMOND, Westfield,
L. PARSONS, Westfield,
S. WHITE & SON, Fredonia,
A. P. CUNTER, Atlanta,
W. BRAYNE & SON, Batavia,
J. J. OWEK & CO., Detroit,
J. G. BARRETT, Leroy,
H. E. GAYLORD, Cleveland,
G. WILLARD, Ashland,
T. BRADLEY, Elmira,
A. E. MATHIAS, Buffalo,
G. G. HILLER, Kingsville,
L. B. SWANN, Rochester,
CARTER & BRO., Erie.

N. B. It is particularly useful to Children when teething, and allays irritation, induces moderate perspiration and procures sleep.

PRICE 25 CENTS. For sale by J. S. CUTHBERT & Co., Detroit; FARRAND & SHELLEY, Detroit; T. J. HICKMAN, Detroit; and by Druggists generally.

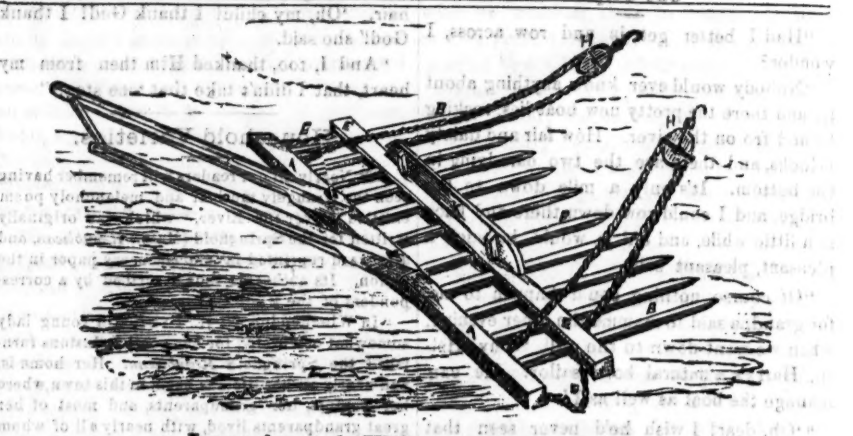
C. N. TUTTLE, General Agent,
16-6m Auburn, N. Y.

LOUNSBURY & WILLSON'S
HORSE RAKE.

TALENTED AND RESPONSIBLE AGENTS, giving good references, wanted in every State in the Union, to sell rights to manufacturers the present hay season, to whom a handsome percentage will be given. See description in present number of the MICHIGAN FARMER. A bill will be sent and full particulars with recommendations of the Rake on application post paid to F. G. WILLSON, Ontario, near Hamilton, Canada West, who is also Patent Agent for Canada and the United States.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine
OFFICE REMOVED
FROM 145 JEFFERSON AVENUE, TO ROOM
No. 1 MERRILL BLOCK.

O. M. PARTRIDGE, Gen'l Agent,
12-1f Successors to L. D. & H. C. GRIEGB.



Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake.

Our engraving represents LOUNSBURY & WILLSON'S new Patent Horse Rake, founded upon an entire new principle. It does not revolve; the teeth merely extend in front, and run flat upon the ground. The hay is thrown off by means of a slide, worked by pulleys, to which the traces are hitched.

The following are some of the advantages claimed for Lounsbury & Willson's Horse Rake, over those now in use:

- 1st. Cheapness, durability, compactness, and lightness, so as to be easily carried to the field upon the shoulder; having teeth only upon one side, and by removing two screws built from the handle, the rake can be packed in very small space for transportation.
- 2d. It does the work cleaner than any other rake, because the sharp corner of the slide scrapes the hay before it.
- 3d. The teeth merely slide through the stubble, are not liable to dull or wear at the points, as the revolving teeth do, by constantly pitching into the ground, finally become too short, and in light soil, apt to mix it with the hay.
- 4th. The draft is lighter for the horse, and the work easier to the man, who can hold and drive as fast as he can follow without stopping.
- 5th. It can be guided better than revolving rakes, as the handles are bolted firmly to the head, given no lost motion.
- 6th. Teeth not so liable to break when catching fast, as the slide not only supports, but moves forward and loosens them.
- 7th. It does not wind up, or get entangled in the hay.
- 8th. Loading or unloading is done by simply pushing, or pulling.—can be loaded by the simplest hand, so as to become expert in twice crossing the field.

- DESCRIPTION.
- A. Is the rake head made of ash, 2½ inches square, and 9 feet long, with 10 oak teeth.
 - B. 1½ in. square, and 26½ in. long, framed into it.
 - C. Ash handles, 1½ by 3 in., and 1½ by 2½ in., 8 ft. 8 in. long, connected at the top by an inch rod (¾ inch high from the ground line when the slide is against the head), and bolted to the head by two ¾ in. bolts, 6 in. long, which pass through flat braces ¾ by 1½ in. from 18 in. long, and screwed up with nut and bevel washer.
 - D. The slide, or stripper, is of light wood, consisting of a batten above and below the teeth, ¾ by 2½ in., with six blocks between, 8-16 in. thick, than teeth, 4 in. long, and put together with strong 2½ in. wood screws, put in from opposite sides. Board K is 4 by ½ in., 4 feet long, and fastened to two ¾ in. oak studs.
 - F. Two small chains, with welded links ¾ in. long, of ¾ in. wire, with pins, or wood screws through the ends.

The Celebrated Spanish Jack,
BLACK HAWK,

WILL stand for Mares during the coming season, commencing April 12th, and closing October 1st, 1860:
At Spring Brook Farm, near the village of Farmington.

PEDIGREE.—Black Hawk is a pure Spanish Jack; color black; good proportions; fourteen hands high nine years old in spring. His sire was "Old Mohawk" of Virginia; g. sire, "Mammoth" of Spain. Dam, the "Royal Girl, Jenny."

TERMS.—For Mares, ten dollars the season, money to be paid, or a good note at three months given when the Mare is first served. All mares at the owner's risk.

Jonnie will be served at fifteen dollars the season.

The subscriber wishing to purchase all the mules got by said Jack, will pay from \$25 to \$30 for all sound mules, and five years old, at the Spring Brook Farm, at the age of five months—bargains in all cases to be made before the Mare is put in, in which case no charge will be made for the use of Jack. George F. Gregory is authorized to contract for the Mules, and his contracts will be fulfilled by me. I will give a premium of \$10 for the Best Mule, and one of \$5 for the Fattest Mule, to be determined by disinterested men after the mules are delivered to me.

March 20, 1860.

F. E. ELDERD.

WEEKLY CLARION
A FIRST CLASS ADVERTISER
HENRY S. CLARK & CO.
PROPRIETORS.

DAINES' AMERICAN
DRAIN TILE MAKER.

The Best and Cheapest Tile Machine in the World.

Forty-one first Premiums awarded to it at State and County Fairs. First Premium at the National Fair, at Louisville, Ky., 1857.

The TILE MACHINE invented by JOHN DAINES of Birmingham, Oakland county, Michigan, is now being manufactured in the most thorough manner, and is offered to the farming community at the

Cheapest, Most Labor-Saving and Most Complete Invention.

and enabling farmers to make their own Tiles, that has yet been put before the Agriculturists of the United States, at a reduced price.

These machines are made of iron, are easily worked, any man being able to manufacture a first-rate article after a few hours practice.

They cost delivered in Detroit only \$100. They have two dies, for three and four inch tile; and extra dies to accompany the machine cost \$20.00 each.

These machines will manufacture per day, according to the force employed, from 150 TO 250 RODS OF HORSESHOE OR PIPE TILE. The machine weighs but 500 pounds, and can be packed and sent to any part of the United States, or to foreign countries, as easily as a piano. With this machine, any farmer who has a fair quality of clay on his farm, can manufacture his own Tiles at a cheap rate, and easily save the price of the machine by avoiding the cost of transportation. The machine when in operation, takes up no more room than an ordinary sized kitchen table; it may be worked by two or three men as may be found most convenient and economical, or a man and two boys can keep it in full operation.

For Simplicity, Durability, Economy, Cheapness, and amount of work, this Tile Maker Challenges the World!

At the present time, when through draining has become a necessity on alluvial lands, it offers the simplest and cheapest means of furnishing farmers with a draining material far superior to any other material now used for that purpose.

Applications for these machines may be addressed to JOHN DAINES, Birmingham, Mich.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS, - PROPRIETOR.

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
NEVER DEBILITATES.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to by confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands who had given up all hopes of relief, as the medicines in their possession failed.

The dose must be adapted to the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

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